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PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM

1992



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Cover photographs:

Left: Abimael Guzman, leader of the Peruvian terrorist group Sendero Luminoso, seen in his cell after his arrest in Lima on 12 September. © AFP

Middle: Iranian President Rafsanjani (left) with Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei.

Right: The wreckage left by a car-bomb attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires on 17 March. © AFP

PATTERNS
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TERRORISM

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Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1992

Introduction

Until recently, terrorism had receded from the attention of most Americans. Terrorism is now back in the headlines, and we see ominous signs that the problem will escalate, compounded by the resurgence of regional and ethnic conflicts around the world. Since the new year, we have had the bombing of the World Trade Center, the killing of two CIA employees outside CIA Headquarters, and several airplane hijackings. These incidents remind us of our vulnerability to violent attacks.

Terrorist attacks in 1993 will be discussed in detail in our next annual *Patterns of Global Terrorism*. Despite these worrisome trends, there is some good news to report. International terrorism in 1992 fell to the lowest level since 1975. This dramatic drop continues a pattern of decline that began several years ago but was interrupted in 1991, when acts of terrorism associated with the Gulf war raised the year's total. That war, however, heightened international concern and cooperation, so that other terrorist acts were not carried out.

We believe that the main reason for the steady decline in terrorism has been the growth of international cooperation and recognition of the danger terrorism represents to the world community. States have been increasingly willing to oppose terrorism and to assist in countering terrorist acts. The UN Security Council condemnation of Libyan terrorism and the imposition of sanctions against that country are the latest and most significant indications of this changed attitude.

In addition, the United States has continued its leading role in opposing terrorism. We have succeeded in focusing attention on three aspects of the issue that are critical to success: the ending of state sponsorship, the strengthening of the rule of law, and the refusal to reward terrorists through concessions.

By not making concessions, we obtained the release of the last American hostages in Lebanon in late 1991, and Germany saw two German relief workers, Thomas Kempfner and Heinrich Struebig, the last Western hostages held in Lebanon, freed in June 1992. Kempfner and Struebig's abductors had demanded the release of convicted Hizballah terrorists, Abbas and Mohammed Hamadei, from German prisons. The German Government refused to meet this demand.

We and other nations have also made progress in pressuring state sponsors of terrorism to cease their support of these international criminal organizations. Demonstrating the international condemnation of such sponsors, the UN Security Council, in a landmark resolution, imposed mandatory Chapter VII sanctions against Libya for its responsibility for bombing two civilian aircraft in 1988 and 1989, Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772,

respectively. The United States, France, and the United Kingdom joined in asking for an arms and civil aviation embargo on Libya, a demand that Libyan Arab Airlines offices be closed, and a requirement that all states reduce Libya's diplomatic presence abroad.

In many ways, the efforts of the United States and other nations to strengthen the rule of law and to apply the law to terrorists are the cornerstone of our policy. Increasingly, terrorists have been identified, tracked, apprehended, prosecuted, and punished for their crimes. The United States, for example, cooperated successfully with Greece in the trial of Mohammed Rashid, who was accused of the 1982 bombing of a Pan Am aircraft. Ten years after his heinous act, Rashid was convicted and sentenced to a lengthy jail term in Athens, Greece. Our efforts on the Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772 cases are an example of strengthening international law to fight the menace of terrorism.

We also strengthen the rule of law when we help improve the judicial and law enforcement capabilities of other nations that may be victims of terrorist acts. Through training provided under the Department of State's Antiterrorism Training Assistance Program, we have improved the ability of other governments to preempt, to investigate, and to prosecute terrorists. The program is a success. In 1992 more than 1,125 senior officials from 25 countries received such training, bringing the total number of persons trained in the program to about 14,000 from 75 countries.

Despite progress and successes, the threat of terrorism, particularly state-sponsored terrorism, is still serious. In the coming decade we will certainly face serious challenges from terrorism growing out of ethnic, religious, and xenophobic tensions around the world. Our response must be to maintain our vigilance, increase our capabilities, and further develop cooperation.

Legislative Requirements

This report is submitted in compliance with Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f (a), which requires the Department of State to provide Congress a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a) (1) and (2) of the Act. As required by legislation, the report includes detailed assessments of foreign countries where significant terrorist acts occurred, and countries about which Congress was notified during the preceding five years pursuant to Section 6 (j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (the so-called terrorism list countries that have repeatedly provided support for international terrorism). In addition, the report includes all relevant information about the previous year's activities of individuals, terrorist groups, or umbrella groups under which such terrorist groups fall, known to be responsible for the kidnapping or death of any American citizen during the preceding five years, and groups known to be financed by terrorism list countries.

Definitions

No one definition of terrorism has gained universal acceptance. For the purposes of this report, however, we have chosen the definition of terrorism contained in Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f (d). That statute contains the following definitions:

- The term "terrorism" means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant¹ targets by subnational or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.
- The term "international terrorism" means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country.
- The term "terrorist group" means any group practicing, or that has significant subgroups that practice, international terrorism.

The US Government has employed this definition of terrorism for statistical and analytical purposes since 1983.

In a number of countries, domestic terrorism, or an active insurgency, has a greater impact on the level of political violence than does international terrorism. Although not the primary purpose of this report, we have attempted to indicate those areas where this is the case.

Note

Adverse mention in this report of individual members of any political, social, ethnic, religious, or national group is not meant to imply that all members of that group are terrorists. Indeed, terrorists represent a small minority of dedicated, often fanatical, individuals in most such groups. It is that small group—and their actions—that is the subject of this report.

Furthermore, terrorist acts are part of a larger phenomenon of politically inspired violence, and at times the line between the two can become difficult to draw. To relate terrorist events to the larger context, and to give a feel for the conflicts that spawn violence, this report will discuss terrorist acts as well as other violent incidents that are not necessarily international terrorism.

Laurence E. Pope, Acting
Coordinator for Counterterrorism

¹ For purposes of this definition, the term "noncombatant" is interpreted to include, in addition to civilians, military personnel who at the time of the incident are unarmed and/or not on duty. For example, in past reports we have listed as terrorist incidents the murders of the following US military personnel: Col. James Rowe, killed in Manila in April 1989; Capt. William Nordeen, US defense attache killed in Athens in June 1988; the two servicemen killed in the La Belle disco bombing in West Berlin in April 1986; and the four off-duty US Embassy Marine guards killed in a cafe in El Salvador in June 1985. We also consider as acts of terrorism attacks on military installations or on armed military personnel when a state of military hostilities does not exist at the site, such as bombings against US bases in Europe, the Philippines, or elsewhere.

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Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1992

The Year in Review

One of the largest one-year decreases in the number of international terrorist incidents since the United States began keeping such statistics in 1968 occurred in 1992. International terrorist attacks declined during 1992 to 361, the lowest level in 17 years. This is roughly 35 percent fewer than the 567 incidents recorded in 1991, a figure that was inflated by a spate of low-level incidents at the time of the Gulf war. During 1992, US citizens and property remained the principal targets throughout the world; nearly 40 percent of the 361 international terrorist attacks during the year were directed at US targets.

US casualties from acts of terrorism were the lowest ever. Two Americans were killed,² and one was wounded during 1992, as opposed to seven dead and 14 wounded the previous year:

- On 8 January 1992 naturalized US citizen Jose Lopez was kidnapped by members of the National Liberation Army in Colombia and subsequently killed.
- On 10 June, Sgt. Owell Hernandez was killed in Panama when the US Army vehicle he was driving was raked by automatic gunfire from a passing car. Another American serviceman in the vehicle was wounded. No group claimed responsibility. This attack occurred just before the visit of President Bush to Panama.

The one "spectacular" international terrorist attack during the year occurred on 17 March when a powerful truck bomb destroyed the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The blast leveled the Embassy and severely damaged a nearby church, school, and retirement home.

² Five American missionary nuns were brutally murdered in Liberia in two separate attacks during 1992. We have not included these murders as terrorist attacks because a political motivation appears to be lacking.

Twenty-nine persons were killed and 242 wounded. Islamic Jihad, a covername for the Iranian-sponsored group Hizballah, publicly claimed responsibility for the attack and, to authenticate the claim, released a videotape of the Israeli Embassy taken during surveillance before the bombing. There is mounting evidence of Iranian Government responsibility for this act of terrorism.

As was the case during the preceding three years, Latin America saw more terrorism in 1992 than any other region. Antiforeign attacks in that region were predominantly against American targets. Leftwing terrorism, particularly in Europe, is in decline, but ethnic and separatist groups in Europe, Latin America, South Asia, and the Middle East remained active last year.

The deadly Peruvian terrorist group Sendero Luminoso was dealt a major blow in September when security forces in Lima captured the group's founder, Abimael Guzman, and many of its high command. Guzman was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment for his terrorist crimes.

None of the traditional state sponsors of terrorism has completely abandoned the terrorist option, especially against dissidents, nor severed ties to terrorist surrogates. Iraq's international terrorist infrastructure was largely destroyed by the Coalition's counterterrorist actions during that war. Since Operation Desert Storm, however, Saddam has used terrorism to punish regime opponents and to intimidate UN and private humanitarian workers. The Iranian regime has practiced state terrorism since it took power in 1979; it is currently the deadliest state sponsor and has achieved a worldwide reach.

There were fewer deaths caused by international terrorism during 1992, 93 vice 102 in 1991, but many more persons were wounded, 636 vice 242. The single bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina accounted for about 40 percent of all those wounded in terrorist attacks in 1992.

International Community Acts To Counter Terrorism

In 1992 for the first time, the UN Security Council imposed Chapter VII sanctions against a state accused of acts of international terrorism.

The Security Council's deep involvement began on 27 November 1991 when the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States issued a coordinated public statement directed at Libya in view of its responsibility for the bombings of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772 and the resultant murder of more than 440 passengers and crew. The coordinated statements made by the three governments demanded that Libya:

- Surrender for trial all those charged with the crimes.
- Accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials.
- Disclose all it knows of the crimes, including the names of all those responsible, and allow full access to all witnesses, documents, and other material evidence, including the remaining timers.
- Pay appropriate compensation.
- Commit itself concretely and definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups. Libya must promptly, by concrete action, prove its renunciation of terrorism.

On 21 January 1992 the Security Council adopted unanimously Resolution 731, which endorsed these demands. The Council:

- Condemned the destruction of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772 and the resultant loss of hundreds of lives.
- Strongly deplored the fact that the Libyan Government had not responded effectively to the requests to cooperate fully in establishing responsibility for these terrorist acts.
- Urged the Libyan Government to immediately provide a full and effective response to those requests.

- Requested the Secretary General to seek the cooperation of the Libyan Government to respond fully and effectively to those requests.

- Decided to remain seized of the matter.

Between the adoption of UNSC Resolution 731 and mid-March, the Secretary General and numerous other officials of the UN and interested governments attempted without success to convince Libya of the requirement that it comply promptly and in full with the terms of the resolution.

These efforts failed, and the Security Council adopted Resolution 748 on 31 March. The vote was 10 in favor and none opposed, with five abstentions. That resolution provided Libya a 15-day grace period to comply with UNSC Resolution 731. Absent such compliance, a series of sanctions went into effect. These sanctions, which were adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and are thus obligatory for all UN member states, include:

- Banning all air traffic into and out of Libya.
- Prohibiting the operations of Libyan Arab Airlines offices worldwide.
- Banning the provision of aircraft and related services and parts to Libya.
- Prohibiting all arms supplies and related material of all types and licensing arrangements for arms to Libya.
- Requiring withdrawal of military advisers, specialists, and technicians from Libya.
- Mandating that states significantly reduce the number and level of staff at Libyan diplomatic missions.
- Requiring that states take steps to deny entry or to expel Libyan nationals who have been involved in terrorist activities.

African Overview

Ten international terrorist incidents occurred in Africa in 1992, up from the three incidents in 1991. However, political violence in Sub-Saharan Africa continued to be a major problem. A promising outlook in Angola seemed ready to dissipate at year's end, as the government and its

main rival, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), fell out over the results of presidential elections. Civil war in Liberia and violent anarchy in Somalia spilled over into neighboring countries. The Government of Sudan persisted in harboring representatives of Mideast terrorist groups.

These sanctions went into effect on 15 April 1992 despite efforts by Libya to have the International Court of Justice intervene. They have been widely applied throughout the world.

The Secretary General has continued his efforts to secure full Libyan compliance with both resolutions. While the Libyans have taken some cosmetic and easily reversible steps concerning the presence in Libya of terrorist training sites, they have yet to satisfy any of the requirements imposed by the Security Council resolutions.

Activity by international organizations to help counter the threat posed by international terrorism was not limited to the UN Security Council. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) heard Libya's request for a ruling that would have prohibited the UN Security Council from imposing sanctions on Libya. The ICJ ruled against Libya.

Technical experts from a number of nations that produce plastic explosives continued to meet under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization to review various marking chemicals to be included in plastic explosives in accord with the terms of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for Purposes of Detection. That Convention, completed in Montreal in 1991, has been signed by the United States and 45 other nations. The United States will submit the Convention for ratification by the Senate during 1993, upon completion of environmental, safety, and occupational health tests related to the introduction of a marking chemical into plastic explosives produced in this nation.

Angola

Four terrorist incidents occurred in 1992 in the oil-producing Angolan enclave of Cabinda. In the most serious incident, three Angolan local employees of Chevron oil were killed in December by insurgents of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC). FLEC had



Hassan al-Turabi, leader of the extremist National Islamic Front in Sudan.

RANNOU-GAMMA ©

earlier attacked and set on fire buses used by Chevron to transport employees. FLEC factions also were responsible for the separate kidnappings of three Portuguese construction workers and two French citizens and their Angolan guides. FLEC seeks independence for Cabinda and has targeted Western oil companies because of commercial relations with the Luanda government.

Sudan

In 1992 the Government of Sudan continued a disturbing pattern of relationships with international terrorist groups. Sudan's increasing support for radical Arab terrorist groups is directly related to the extension of National Islamic Front (NIF) influence over the Government of Sudan. Elements of the Abu Nidal organization (ANO), the Palestinian Islamic Movement (HAMAS), and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) terrorist organizations continue to find refuge in Sudan.

There is no evidence that the Government of Sudan conducted or sponsored a specific terrorist attack in the past year, and the government denies supporting any form of terrorist activity. Increasing NIF criticism of the West and Sudanese Government actions, however, such as the execution of two Sudanese US Government employees in the southern city of Juba, indicate a hardening of Sudanese attitudes that may reflect mounting sympathy to Islamic radicals and terrorists and disregard for US concerns.

Sudan continues to strengthen its ties to Iran, a leading state sponsor of terrorism. Following Iranian President Rafsanjani's December 1991 visit to Khartoum, a high-level Sudanese military delegation visited Tehran during the summer of 1992 to seek increased support for the government's campaign against insurgents in the south. Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps personnel are involved in training the NIF-controlled national militia, the Peoples Defense Forces (PDF), which is used as an adjunct to the Sudanese Armed Forces.

Asian Overview

Incidents of international terrorism in Asia continued to decline from 48 in 1991 to 13 in 1992. This decrease was primarily a result of the improving political climate in the Philippines. Acts of international terrorism in Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, and South Korea have been infrequent when compared to the level of attacks in many Latin American and European countries. North Korea remains on the list of nations that sponsor terrorism but appears disinclined to pursue a terrorist agenda. As witnessed during the Gulf war, Middle Eastern state sponsors of terrorism—particularly Iran, Iraq, and Libya—may consider Asia an increasingly attractive region as other areas, particularly Europe, intensify their security efforts.

Internal violence and terrorism by Sikh and Kashmiri separatists in India and Tamil insurgents in Sri Lanka continued in 1992, resulting in death and injury to thousands of civilians and potentially placing Americans at risk as targets of opportunity, convenience, or mischance.

Afghanistan

Although widespread violence occurred throughout Afghanistan in 1992, there was only one act of international terrorism there, directed at the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In April a Red Cross employee from

Iceland en route to the ICRC field post at Sheikhabad was shot in the back. The assailant was captured and claimed that he had been directed by his "mullah" to kill non-Muslims. In late November, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar's Islamic opposition party, Hezb-i-Islami, threatened to execute ex-Soviet POWs held by the Hezb-i-Islami and to attack Russian citizens, claiming that Moscow was continuing to interfere in Afghanistan.

The Governments of Algeria, Egypt, and Tunisia have repeatedly claimed that members of Islamic opposition groups received training in Afghanistan while fighting with mujahedin, and may continue to receive some support. These governments claim that these fundamentalists are now using their acquired skills to undertake terrorist attacks in their own countries.

India

The level of internal violence and terrorism continued at a high rate throughout 1992, as Kashmiri, Punjabi, and Assamese separatists conducted attacks as part of their ongoing efforts to win independence for their states.

Jammu and Kashmir and the Punjab are the two areas hardest hit by terrorist violence. More than 4,000 civilians are believed to have died in 1992 as a result of the violence in these two areas. Kashmiri and Sikh militants carried out repeated attacks against civilian targets, such as buses, trains, and marketplaces. In one of the deadliest attacks, a bomb exploded on a bus in Jammu in September, killing 11 passengers. In addition, these militants kidnapped and attacked security officials and their families. Some 3,500 militants and security officials also have been killed. There are credible reports of support by the Government of Pakistan for Kashmiri militants and some reports of support for Sikh separatists.

In Assam, the Bodo Security Force (BSF) stepped up its violent campaign, and the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) resorted to kidnappings and extortion. The ULFA threatened a French multinational corporation, demanding either \$1.7 million or the company's departure.

In addition to numerous incidents of domestic terrorism, three attacks in India in 1992 involved foreign nationals:

- On 31 March an unidentified assailant threw a grenade while inside a British Broadcasting Corporation office. There was some damage to the office, but no injuries.

- On 23 April a bomb exploded in a New Delhi hotel, injuring 13 foreign tourists. No claim was made by any group for the attack.
- On 5 May two assailants attempted to assassinate a Kuwaiti diplomat in New Delhi.

Indian security captured two top Sikh leaders in July, including the notorious Manjit Singh, alias Lal Singh, allegedly involved in the 1985 downing of an Air India 747 that killed 329 people. Lal Singh was wanted also in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada for his role in supporting Sikh terrorism overseas.

Japan

Japan's largest indigenous radical leftist organization, the 3,500-man Chukaku-ha (Middle-Core Faction), carried out low-level attacks throughout 1992. The group's operations were designed to win publicity for its policy positions and, generally, not to cause casualties. Chukaku-ha is opposed to the imperial system and Japan's more active foreign policy in Asia, especially Tokyo's deployment of military forces overseas.

Chukaku-ha was particularly active in September and October, when it carried out a series of rocket attacks and bombings to protest the dispatch of Japanese peacekeeping troops to Cambodia and to declare its opposition to the Emperor's visit to China in late October. The group's attacks included the firing of improvised rockets at the home of Defense Agency Director General Miyashita. Chukaku-ha also claimed responsibility for explosions near the house of Japanese parliamentarian Takashi Inoue, the Chairman of the Upper House Steering Committee. The committee had approved a law allowing Japanese Self-Defense Forces to be deployed overseas. There were no injuries and only minor damage in these incidents.

Regarding rightwing terrorism, on 8 January an incendiary device was discovered outside an apartment on the US Embassy housing compound in Tokyo. President Bush was visiting Tokyo at the time of the incident. The vociferously anti-American extremist group Issaikai (One Water Society) may have been responsible. It had branded Bush a "war criminal," and, in December 1991, threatened to attack the US Embassy. On 25 August, another rightwing group set fire to a truck outside Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's official residence.

The Japanese Red Army (JRA) remained dormant in 1992. In March an Italian court sentenced in absentia JRA member Junzo Okudaira to life imprisonment for the 14 April 1988 bombing of the USO Club in Naples. An American servicewoman and four Italians were killed in that attack. The court cleared JRA leader Fusako Shigenobu of charges related to the bombing. On 10 November the Tokyo High Court upheld the conviction of JRA member Hiroshi Sensui on charges of illegally obtaining a counterfeit passport. He is imprisoned in Japan.

Pakistan

Since the fall of the Najibullah regime in Kabul in the spring of 1992, the level of violent incidents in Pakistan related to Afghan activities has dropped markedly. Assassinations and disappearances of Afghans, however, including personnel employed by US Agency for International Development-funded programs and US private organizations, continued to occur in the North-West Frontier Province in 1992:

- On 9 January an Afghan working for the UN's Operation Salam mine awareness program was shot and killed outside his home in Peshawar.
- On 14 June a Japanese engineer working for the United Nations was killed in Peshawar.

There were numerous domestic terrorist incidents in Pakistan throughout 1992, mostly bombings.

The Government of Pakistan acknowledges that it continues to give moral, political, and diplomatic support to Kashmiri militants but denies allegations of other assistance. However, there were credible reports in 1992 of official Pakistani support for Kashmiri militants who undertake acts of terrorism in Indian-controlled Kashmir, as well as some reports of support to Sikh militants engaged in terrorism in Indian Punjab.

Philippines

There were no terrorist attacks by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military wing, the New People's Army (NPA), against US interests in 1992. In September, Manila legalized the CPP, which over the past several years had carried out assassinations of both US and Philippine officials.

Moreover, American hostages held by the Communists were freed during the year. In late June, the NPA unconditionally released Arvey Drown, who was abducted in Cagayan Province in October 1990. The NPA previously had demanded a government cease-fire in the province as a precondition for the release of Drown.

After his inauguration in June, President Ramos took a series of steps to end the Philippine Communists' 23-year-old insurrection. The government legalized the CPP, repealed the antisubversive act—which made membership in the CPP a crime—and released ranking imprisoned Communists, including Romulo Kintanar, the chief of the NPA. Ongoing trials of NPA detainees were also suspended. At year's end, government efforts to reconcile with the Communists were continuing.

Some Communists, however, continued to threaten American interests. In November, Felipe Marcial, an official of the Communists' National Democratic Front, said that American military personnel remaining in the Philippines after 31 December would be treated as "occupation troops" and targeted by "revolutionary forces."

Dissident Communists also posed a threat to foreign interests in the Philippines. The Red Scorpion Group (RSG)—a gang composed of some former New People's Army members and criminal elements—kidnapped American businessman Michael Barnes in Manila on 17 January. The group demanded a \$20 million ransom. On 18 March, Barnes was rescued when Philippine police launched multiple raids on the RSG's safehouses. In November, RSG leader Alfredo de Leon publicly threatened to bomb embassies in Manila.

In the southern Philippines, American missionary Augustine Fraszczack was kidnapped in October on Basilan Island and freed in late December. Two other American missionaries were kidnapped and subsequently freed in March. The motives for these kidnappings remain uncertain. While there are many criminal bands operating in this area of the Philippines, the separatist Muslim Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) also remains active. The MNLF denied involvement in these kidnappings.

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka continues to be the scene of widespread violence. The separatist group Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) continued to conduct terrorist acts

throughout 1992. Its campaign included targeting civilians, government figures, and public utilities. The LTTE also continued to massacre hundreds of Sinhalese and Muslim villagers in the north and east to drive them from what it calls the Tamil Homeland.

In November an LTTE suicide guerrilla assassinated Sri Lanka's Navy commander by riding his motorcycle close to the officer's car and blowing it up with a powerful bomb.

The Sri Lankan Government has been unable to respond to India's request that it extradite LTTE leader V. Prabhakaran, accused of ordering the May 1991 assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Prabhakaran remains at large. However, Sri Lankan officials continued to cooperate with Indian requests for assistance in the investigation. Two senior LTTE officials were indicted by India for their involvement in the assassination.

Thailand

Two serious attacks occurred in Thailand in 1992:

- On 13 August a bomb blast at the Hat Yai railway station in southern Thailand killed three people and wounded over 70 others. Although an unsigned letter bearing the logo of the separatist Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) was found on the scene, the group denied involvement and blamed a dissident faction for the attack. Some observers claim the attack was aimed at an antimilitary politician, who spoke at the site later the same day.
- On 18 October a bomb exploded on the compound of the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok. The bomb, containing a half pound of TNT, caused minimal property damage and no injuries. Although Burmese student dissidents may have been responsible—the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok was bombed by dissidents in July and October 1990—some Thai politicians suggested the attack may have been an attempt by regime opponents to embarrass the government.

European Overview

European countries experienced a relatively low level of international terrorism during 1992. The major events in Europe this year—the Olympics in Albertville and

Barcelona, the World's Fair in Seville, and ceremonies marking the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage to America—passed virtually without incident. Leftwing terrorist groups, with the exception of Dev Sol in Turkey, were relatively quiet, and Germany's Red Army Faction renounced terrorism altogether, although it may be premature to write the group's obituary. Separatist groups, particularly the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) in Turkey and the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), intensified their attacks on government targets, however, and showed increasing disregard for civilian casualties.

There is a danger that ethnic violence could turn to terrorism in Western and Eastern Europe and in the former Soviet republics as ethnic conflicts and rivalries emerge. European police and security services have taken measures to try to reduce the chances for terrorist organizations or their state sponsors to move agents, weapons, and funds from one country to another as a result of EC 92 initiatives to produce a borderless Europe. Violence against foreigners, which increased dramatically in some countries in 1992, particularly Germany, suggests that Western Europe may increasingly experience rightwing terrorism as European integration and international migration expand.

No Americans died as a result of terrorist attacks in Europe this year, as compared to four in 1991.

Germany

Germany had 28 incidents of international terrorism in 1992, one fewer than in 1991. Those that occurred involved third-country nationals such as the September assassinations of four Kurdish dissidents in Berlin and probably the August murder of a dissident Iranian poet in Bonn.

The Red Army Faction (RAF) in Germany has not adapted its leftist ideology to the post-Cold War world and has essentially abandoned its commitment to violent attacks against the German state and economy. The group has apparently not been able to recruit replacements for its aging, imprisoned members. It has not launched an attack since firing on the US Embassy in Bonn in February 1991. In April 1992, RAF leaders announced a cease-fire, demanding in return the release of imprisoned terrorists, improved treatment for remaining RAF inmates, and German Government flexibility on a variety of social issues.

Two German relief workers (Kemptner and Struebig), the last of the Western hostages held in Lebanon, were released on 17 June 1992 after three years of captivity.

Their abductors continue to press for release from German prisons of fellow Hizballah members Mohammed Ali Hammadi and his brother Abbas Ali Hammadi. Mohammed Ali Hammadi, imprisoned for the murder of an American, air piracy, hostage taking, aggravated battery, and illegal importation of explosives and forgery, is serving a life sentence. Abbas Ali Hammadi was sentenced to 13 years of imprisonment for plotting the kidnapping of two West Germans in the hope of forcing the release of his brother. The German Government has refused to yield to terrorist demands.

Rightwing sentiment increased in Western Europe during 1992. The greatest risk of rightwing violence resembling terrorism in 1992 was in Germany, where skinheads and neo-Nazis committed more than 2,000 attacks on foreigners; these included firebombings and brutal assaults, resulting in the deaths of at least 17 people. Extreme rightwing leaders have capitalized on dissatisfaction with mainstream political parties, high unemployment rates, the arrival of hundreds of thousands of immigrants from Eastern Europe and the Third World, and latent xenophobia. Thus far, neither the skinheads nor the neo-Nazis have organized beyond the local level, and they have not joined forces with nationally organized far-right political parties. They have apparently had some contact with members of hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan.

Greece

Although it did not attack any US target in 1992, the Greek Revolutionary Organization 17 November still poses a serious threat to US citizens. Its operations during 1992 were more reckless and less well planned than in the past, increasing the risk of incidental injury. In July, for the first time, the group killed a bystander in the course of a rocket attack in downtown Athens on the Greek Finance Minister. In late November, authorities arrested one of Greece's most wanted terrorists—a suspected member of the "Anti-State Struggle" organization who may be linked to 17 November. The group continued to attack official Greek targets, including the shooting in December of a Greek parliamentarian and the bombings of tax offices.

Spain

Incidents of international terrorism in Spain fell sharply. Neither of the country's major terrorist groups—Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) or the First October

Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) —mounted attacks in Spain during the Barcelona Olympics or the Seville World's Fair.

ETA suffered a severe setback early in 1992 when Spanish and French police arrested three of its top leaders and more than 100 terrorists and collaborators, thereby disrupting its financial and logistic infrastructure. Midlevel leaders and several experienced terrorists remain at large, however, and ETA claimed responsibility for several attacks against Spanish officials and against Spanish and French interests in France and Italy. The preferred ETA targets continue to be Spanish business interests, National Police, Guardia Civil, and the military, but not foreign nationals.

GRAPO carried out several low-level bombings against Spanish targets this year. Fernando Silva Sande, one of its key leaders, escaped from prison in March and remains at large. Although GRAPO is opposed to Spanish membership in NATO and to the US military presence in Spain, it did not attack US or NATO targets in 1992. In December paramilitary police arrested Laureano Ortega Ortega, leader of the group's last known operational cell in Spain.

Turkey

Among European groups, the Turkish revolutionary leftist group Dev Sol remains the major terrorist threat to Americans. US military personnel and commercial facilities are prime targets. The group tried to assassinate a US religious hospital administrator with a car bomb in Istanbul in July and also attacked the US Consulate General in Istanbul twice, in April and July. Dev Sol currently is recovering from the arrests of a number of its leaders and raids on several safehouses in the spring and summer of 1992.

The Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) poses a growing threat to US personnel and facilities in Turkey, even though the group is not targeting Americans directly. It started as a rural-based insurgency but over the last year has increased operations in major cities such as Istanbul, Adana, and Izmir as well as in the Anatolia tourist region. In the summer and fall of 1992, the PKK launched six attacks on Turkish/Western joint-venture oil facilities in southeastern Turkey, firebombed several commuter ferries, burned three passenger trains and derailed a fourth, and probably was responsible for firing at a Turkish airliner departing from

Adana. Although no deaths resulted, such attacks markedly increase the chances of random injury to US citizens. The Turkish military campaign against the PKK in Iraq and Turkey killed hundreds of guerrillas but did not deal a fatal blow to the group.

The shadowy Turkish Islamic Jihad remains a threat to US interests in Turkey. The group has claimed responsibility for eight operations since 1985, including car-bomb attacks that killed a US serviceman in October 1991 and an Israeli diplomat in March 1992. The group appears to be comprised of local fundamentalists sympathetic to Tehran. All of its targets have been external enemies of the Iranian regime.

United Kingdom

In 1992, as in 1991, there were no incidents of international terrorism in the United Kingdom. Sectarian violence, however, produced 84 terrorist-related deaths, only slightly fewer than the 94 in 1991. For the first time in the 24-year-old conflict, victims (38) of Protestant loyalist attacks exceeded those (34) of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA). There have been 3,029 sectarian terrorist-related deaths since 1969.

The Strand talks aimed at bringing together all parties on the Northern Ireland question ended in November with the fall of the Irish Government. Nevertheless, while the talks have not provided any major breakthroughs, all parties appear interested in pursuing them.

The PIRA remains by far the most active and lethal terrorist group in Western Europe. In April, following the British election, it exploded a van bomb—the largest ever detonated on the British mainland—in London's financial district, killing three people and wounding more than 90 others, including one American. The amount of property damage caused by this single attack is estimated to be \$1.5 billion. The PIRA launched a bombing spree in London against train stations, hotels, and shopping areas in the autumn of 1992—16 attacks in October alone—that resembled its terror campaign of the mid-1970s. The latest round would have been even more devastating had police not found and defused three bombs loaded in abandoned vans; two of the three contained over 1 ton of explosives

each. British insurance companies announced at the end of the year that terrorism riders on building insurance would be dropped because of the large costs of bomb damage.

Former Yugoslavia

During 1992 regions of the former Yugoslavia were convulsed by ethnic and religious conflict. The death toll in this violence was great, and the range of human rights abuses, horrific crimes, and atrocities against civilians was more extensive than any similar situation in Europe since World War II. The US Government has consistently condemned this violence and kept under close scrutiny the possible international terrorist dimension of the situation.

Former Soviet Union

In the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union, there were activities traditionally associated with terrorism—such as bombings, kidnappings, and hijackings. They generally have been related to civil wars and have not been directed against foreign interests. The potential for ethnic-based terrorism is growing as national groups assert themselves following decades of Communist-imposed “peaceful coexistence.” Moreover, the Central Asian region in particular offers potentially fertile ground for some Middle Eastern groups, particularly Iran-supported Hizballah, to operate or seek recruits.

Latin American Overview

Although Latin America was again the leading region for international terrorist incidents, with 142 attacks reported against foreign interests, this number was far below the record 230 attacks in 1991. The bombing of Israel's Embassy in Buenos Aires was a troubling intrusion of Middle Eastern violence and the single most lethal terrorist event of the year. As in previous years, however, international incidents comprised only a small percentage of the total number of terrorist operations. In Peru and Colombia, where problems are greatest, terrorist insurgents and narcotraffickers focused their operations on domestic targets—government institutions and personnel, economic infrastructure, and security forces. The great majority of international incidents occurred in South America, with only a few isolated attacks in Central America and the Caribbean. The only two American deaths during 1992 in acts of international terrorism occurred in Latin America.

There have been notable counterterrorism successes in Latin America in 1992, particularly in Peru and Bolivia, where insurgent groups suffered major blows with the capture of top leaders. Insurgent groups have steadily become more isolated politically in Colombia, as a violence-weary public supported stronger counterterrorism measures. Virtually all Latin American terrorist groups had plans for violent protest of the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage to the New World. Increased security and low-key commemorations in many countries, however, resulted in relatively few, mostly symbolic, incidents. Spanish-affiliated banks, businesses, and diplomatic premises were the most frequently targeted during the commemorative period.

Argentina

Relatively free of terrorist problems in recent years, Argentina was the site of the single most destructive terrorist act in Latin America in 1992. On 17 March a car bomb virtually destroyed the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, killing 29 people and injuring 242. The Islamic Jihad organization, an arm of the Lebanese Hizballah, took responsibility for the attack, claiming it was in retaliation for the Israeli attack that killed Hizballah leader Sheikh Musawi in February. When the authenticity of this claim was questioned, the group responded by releasing a videotape of the Israeli Embassy taken during surveillance before the bombing. The bombing focused attention on Hizballah activity in Latin America, where communities of recent Shiite Muslim emigres in the remote border areas of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay could provide cover for international terrorists.

Bolivia

Several relatively unsophisticated terrorist groups continue to operate in Bolivia. However, the Bolivian Government's improvements in counterterrorism programs over the past two years resulted in significant successes in the effort to counter these.

Government counterterrorist forces captured the current leaders of the Tupac Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK), one of Bolivia's indigenous Indian-based terrorist groups, severely affecting the organization. Also apprehended was one of the remaining perpetrators of the Zarate Wilka Liberation

Armed Forces (FALZW) attacks on Secretary of State Shultz's La Paz motorcade in 1988 and of the murder of two Mormon missionaries in 1989. The captured terrorist's testimony assisted government prosecutors in deflating attempts to overturn the lengthy sentences for those FALZW members already in prison. The government also moved forward with the trial of the Commission Nestor Paz Zamora (CNPZ) terrorists who attacked the US Marine House in 1990.

The National Liberation Army (ELN), thought to contain elements of several Bolivian radical groups, resurfaced and claimed responsibility for several minor bombings of government buildings and power pylons. Two attacks on Mormon churches were claimed by the EGTK.

Reports of increased cooperation between Peruvian terrorists and the EGTK and ELN in the border regions raised concerns in both countries, and the Bolivian and Peruvian Governments pledged cooperation in combating terrorism. Terrorist groups have attempted to exploit public resentment at the US role in counternarcotics efforts, but there is only fragmentary evidence of cooperation between Bolivian guerrillas and narcotraffickers.

Chile

While terrorist organizations have steadily lost their popular appeal as Chile solidifies its return to democracy, some old-line leftwing groups remain active and continue to present a limited terrorist threat. There were 39 international terrorist incidents in Chile in 1992, down from 52 in 1991, with the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) and the Latauro Youth Movement (MJL) the groups deemed responsible for these and the vast majority of domestic terrorist attacks. Virtually all of these attacks were minor, resulting almost exclusively in property damages only.

The Communist-affiliated FPMR generally sought to attack Chilean targets, particularly government buildings and banks, as well as politicians and members of the uniformed national police, the Carabineros. The MJL claimed responsibility for 27 attacks on Mormon churches throughout Chile, as well as bank robberies and extortions of local businesses. Virtually all the attacks on Mormon churches were small-scale bombings that caused minor property damage and no serious physical injuries. Both groups carried out low-level, largely symbolic bombings of foreign interests to protest the Columbus anniversary celebrations in October, including the bombing of the Abraham Lincoln memorial near the US Embassy.

Colombia

There were 68 international terrorist incidents in Colombia in 1992, five more than in 1991. This is the largest number of terrorist incidents in any nation. Even with this large number of incidents, international terrorism was overshadowed by the marked increase in domestic political violence in the latter half of the year. Continued terrorism by the Colombian guerrilla organizations, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the umbrella group the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinator (CGSB) was compounded by narcotraffickers seeking to prevent the recapture of Medellin narcotics kingpin Pablo Escobar, who escaped from prison in July.

The wave of terrorism began in earnest in October and showed no signs of abating as the year ended. Most disturbing was evidence that the ELN, possibly assisted by narcoterrorists, had developed sufficient urban infrastructure to carry out a sustained terrorist offensive in Bogota. In December a series of hotel bombings, including some tourist hotels frequented by foreigners, raised concerns that foreign visitors would become victims of random violence.

In addition to the largely symbolic foreign targets attacked during the Columbus anniversary in October, there were nearly 50 attacks on the oil pipeline jointly owned by Ecopetrol of Colombia and a consortium of US and West European countries, a traditional Colombian guerrilla target. There were also six reported cases of international kidnapping. Two kidnap victims, one US and one British citizen, were killed by their captors. The American, naturalized US citizen Jose Lopez, was kidnapped on 8 January by members of the National Liberation Army at his place of work. He was subsequently killed, although his kidnappers withheld this information until after the family had paid ransom.

Peace talks convened in Mexico between the guerrillas, and the government of President Cesar Gaviria founded in May on Gaviria's demand of a universal cease-fire before negotiations could progress. After the ELN admitted that a kidnapped senior Colombian politician had died even before formal negotiations began, the government suspended peace talks indefinitely. The guerrillas, slipping

drastically in public opinion, reverted to violence and economic sabotage and demanded regional cease-fires that would permit them freedom of action. President Gaviria chose to press the guerrillas militarily and ruled out an early return to negotiations without some concrete sign that the guerrillas would negotiate in good faith.

President Gaviria's task was complicated by an increase in narcotics-related violence in late 1992 as the government heightened efforts to recapture Escobar. Narcotrafficker assassinations of Colombian National Police personnel increased dramatically, especially in October and November. As the hunt continued, President Gaviria expressed concern that Escobar had attempted an alliance with the guerrillas, particularly the ELN. Although there is no evidence of a formal alliance, traffickers and guerrillas may be exchanging information and occasionally supporting one another's attacks. At a minimum, guerrillas have used government preoccupation with Escobar to expand their own operations.

President Gaviria used the public's antipathy toward violence as a strong mandate to exert force against both guerrillas and traffickers. The president has publicly insisted on unconditional surrender for Escobar and has refused any concessions to guerrillas as long as violence continues unabated. However, both Colombian military and police resources have been stretched by the requirements of the two-front war. Judicial reforms, such as the July decree establishing "faceless judges" for terrorist and narcotics offenses, may eventually prove effective. In September, however, one such jurist in Medellin was gunned down in broad daylight by narcotraffickers.

Panama

One of two American fatalities from terrorism in Latin America in 1992 occurred in Panama just before a visit by President Bush in June. On 10 June, Sgt. Owell Hernandez was killed in Panama when the US Army vehicle he was driving was raked by automatic gunfire from a passing car. Anti-US forces associated with the former Noriega regime have attacked US interests and are believed responsible for the fatal shooting, as well as for two other low-level bombings at American military installations in Panama in 1992.

Terrorists operate under a variety of names in Panama, and it is likely that the so-called M-20 group that has claimed many of the bombings is actually made up of adherents of



US Army investigators in Panama search the wreckage of a US military Humvee in which one soldier was killed and another wounded in an ambush by a Panamanian terrorist group on 10 June.

UPI/Bettmann ©

various terrorist groups. Although small and lacking widespread popular support, these groups contain a high proportion of trained ex-military personnel. Access to arms and explosives in Panama makes these groups potential threats to US interests.

Peru

Guerrillas of the Maoist Peruvian Communist Party, commonly known as Sendero Luminoso (SL), and the Cuban-style Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) continued to make Peru the most dangerous country in South America in 1992. Peruvians suffered by far the most, with a large number of terrorist attacks of various origins claiming many civilian lives. There were 13 attacks against foreign interests in Peru, chiefly in Lima, down from 59 in 1991. Targets included embassies, banks, and international businesses. SL was responsible for most of the incidents, as the group mounted its most serious threat yet to the government. In well-planned urban campaigns in February, May, and July, Sendero used "armed strikes" against public transportation, assassinations, and car

bombings to sap public morale and give weight to its claim of having reached a position of strategic equality with the government. In one of its boldest attacks, SL terrorists set off a massive car bomb at the American Ambassador's residence in February. The blast killed three Peruvian policemen and caused extensive damage to the residence.

During 1992 two foreign deaths were attributed to SL, an Italian priest killed in August and a Yugoslav engineer in September. These were the first terrorism-related deaths of foreigners in over a year.

President Alberto Fujimori's decision to suspend constitutional government in Peru on 5 April was in large part a result of frustration with the government's difficulty in countering terrorist successes. The President quickly proceeded with a number of stiff antiterrorism measures, including new judicial procedures and a revamping of intelligence on terrorist groups. Human rights abuses by government counterterrorist and counternarcotics forces continue, albeit less frequently. A series of government successes, including the shutting down of SL's newspaper, the recapture of terrorist-controlled Canto Grande prison in Lima, and the capture of some key Sendero urban operatives, was countered by renewed SL car-bomb onslaughts in late May and mid-July, when a bomb in the upscale Miraflores district of Lima killed at least 18 Peruvians and injured more than 100.

Peru's counterterrorist forces responded on 12 September with the stunning capture in Lima of Sendero founder and leader Abimael Guzman. Many members of SL's high command were captured with Guzman or in the wake of his arrest. Quick trials and convictions of Guzman and other terrorist leaders boosted the morale of both the security forces and the public. Throughout the last quarter of 1992, Peruvian counterterrorism forces kept the pressure on SL, netting more leaders and hundreds of rank-and-file cadres. Sendero's efforts to disrupt elections for a new constituent assembly in November were largely thwarted.

The capture of Guzman and most of the leadership dealt Sendero's prospects for victory a major blow. Although SL has lost some of its ability to intimidate and destabilize, it has continued car bombings and assassinations throughout the country. Guzman's exhortation after his capture for a renewed war against imperialism was interpreted by

some as a call for SL to intensify attacks on foreign targets. In late December, Sendero attacked several foreign embassies, hitting the Chinese twice, to mark the centenary of the birth of Mao Tse-Tung. In the countryside, government counterinsurgency forces are stretched thin, and SL units continue to operate freely in many areas. Sendero has a relatively secure base area in the coca-growing region of the Huallaga River Valley and exploits the drug trade in various ways to finance group operations.

The government has had even greater success in combating MRTA, which had been weakened by internal splits and the declining appeal of Cuban-style Marxism. In June security forces recaptured MRTA leader Victor Polay, who had escaped prison in July of 1991. MRTA urban terrorists, who in the past were considered more dangerous to foreign interests than SL, operated at a greatly reduced level in 1992. In 1991 the group was suspected in the majority of the 34 attacks against US interests, but in 1992 it attempted only two low-level attacks. An October mortar attack on the US Ambassador's residence and a November attack on a US Embassy warehouse caused little damage and no casualties.

Middle Eastern Overview

There were 79 international terrorist incidents in the Middle East during 1992, the same number of incidents that occurred the previous year. Most of the 1991 incidents were low-level attacks in Lebanon and elsewhere; many of these were related to the Gulf war and the Israeli self-declared security zone on southern Lebanon. The bulk of attacks in 1992 were Iraqi-sponsored attacks against UN personnel working in Iraq.

Iran's ongoing state sponsorship of terrorism, including its efforts to build closer ties to non-Shia terrorist groups, poses significant threats in the Middle East, Europe, Africa, and Latin America. Iranian-backed Lebanese militants claimed responsibility for one of the year's terrorist "spectaculars"—the March 1992 car-bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, in which 29 people died and 242 were injured. Hizballah was responsible for several rocket attacks into areas near Israel's northern border. The

trial in Amman of two Jordanian parliamentarians brought forth charges that Iran was supporting sedition against the Jordanian Government. Iran also continues to support terrorism aimed at disrupting the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Continued sanctions and international isolation of Iraq hampered Saddam's regime's ability to conduct acts of international terrorism during 1992. Nevertheless, the Iraqis were able to carry out the brazen murder of a defecting Iraqi nuclear scientist on the streets of Amman late in the year. Iraq continued to provide its traditional support and safehaven to terrorist Palestinian elements such as Palestine Liberation Front leader Abu Abbas. In addition to its support for international terrorism, the Iraqi regime was also responsible for numerous attacks on UN and humanitarian relief personnel working in Iraq pursuant to the Security Council resolutions.

There has been no evidence of direct Syrian Government involvement in terrorist acts since 1986, but Syria continues to provide support and safehaven to Arab and non-Arab terrorist organizations in Syria and in parts of Lebanon in which Syrian troops are deployed.

In defiance of UN resolutions demanding that support cease, Libya continued to sponsor international terrorism during 1992. Tripoli has defied international demands that those believed responsible for the bombings of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772 be handed over for trial. Qaddafi's regime made partial moves to close some terrorist training camps but still provides support and safehaven to such notorious terrorists as Abu Nidal.

The year saw a marked increase in domestic terrorism in Egypt, as Islamic radical elements expanded their antigovernment campaign by targeting foreign tourists in addition to Egyptian Coptic Christians and security officials. Among the most serious incidents was an attack in October on a tourist bus, which left a British woman dead and two other people injured; a similar attack on a bus of German tourists wounded five. The Egyptian Government cited support offered the radicals by Iran and Sudan as a contributing factor in the violence.

The terrorism picture in North Africa is mixed: the overall situation in Tunisia improved, but Algeria suffered from a rash of terrorist attacks, including the bloody 26 August

explosion at Algiers Airport that resulted in 12 deaths. Lesser bomb attacks were directed against the offices of foreign airlines. In both countries, the governments contend that Sudan and Iran are providing support to the organizations responsible for the attacks.

International terrorism by Palestinian groups decreased from 17 incidents in 1991 to three incidents in 1992. Much of the decrease can be attributed to restrictions placed on the activities of these groups by Syria and Libya. However, internecine struggles between Palestinian groups—particularly in Lebanon between PLO elements and the Abu Nidal organization (ANO)—generated significant violence.

The year also witnessed a considerable upsurge in violence carried out by the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS). In addition to a number of lethal attacks against Israeli military targets, elements of the group were also responsible for the terrorist abduction and murder of an off-duty Israeli border policeman near Tel Aviv and have claimed responsibility for the murder of an Israeli merchant in Gaza. Over the course of the year, HAMAS's antimilitary and terrorist operations displayed a new daring and sophistication.

Yemen witnessed an upsurge of terrorism in 1992, as a spate of bombs that the Government of Yemen believes were planted by an Islamic extremist group were aimed at both Yemeni and foreign targets. Bombings at a hotel and a hotel parking lot in Aden in December killed one person and injured several others.

Algeria

Political violence in Algeria increased rapidly after the Algerian Government suspended in January 1992 the second round of elections, which the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) was poised to win. The FIS was outlawed as a political party in March 1992. The fundamentalists' attacks have focused primarily on official and military targets, but some have also been directed at civilian and Western interests. President Boudiaf was assassinated in June 1992 by a security official whom the official inquiry described as having Islamist sympathies. The Government of Algeria has consistently attributed



A sophisticated bombing attack carried out by Islamic extremists at the Boumedienne International Airport in Algiers on 26 August killed 12 and wounded over 120 persons.

El Moudjahid ©

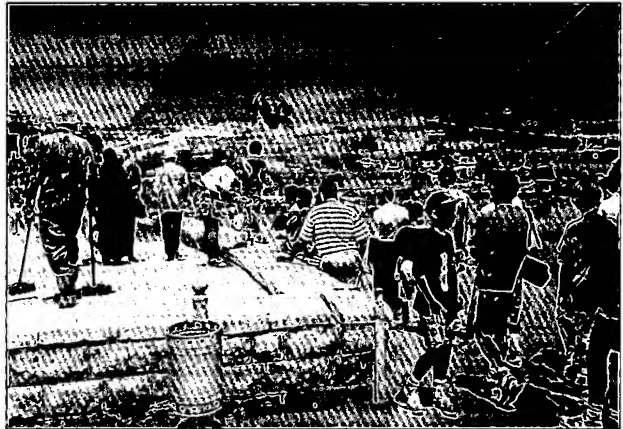
terrorist violence to the FIS and has prosecuted alleged FIS members for terrorist activity. Regime repression has split the FIS into a number of militant independent cells that have gone underground, become more violent, and generally do not appear to be operating under any central command and control structure. The growing popular discontent with the government and the economy is broadening the appeal of these militants. Algerian officials, including Prime Minister Belaid Abdesselam, have pointed to a "foreign hand" behind terrorist activity but have offered no evidence. Algeria ordered Tehran to reduce its diplomatic staff to "symbolic" levels in November because of its belief that Tehran supported Algerian fundamentalists.

The number and sophistication of terrorist attacks in Algeria gradually increased during 1992, moving from primitive black-powder explosives to more complex devices such as car bombs. In January, bombs that were thrown at the US Embassy and French Consulate in Algiers

were improvised, low-yield devices. By contrast, a timer-triggered, high-explosive device was used in the bombing of Boumedienne International Airport in August, which resulted in 12 deaths. Militant elements of the FIS as well as other Islamic opposition groups have also shown an improving capability to coordinate their attacks nationwide. For example, they attempted to bomb two Western airline offices at virtually the same time as the Boumedienne Airport bombing. The first use of a car bomb occurred on 31 October near an Algiers shopping area and resulted in at least three injuries.

The Algerian Government's response to the challenge to its authority in 1992 included a number of military-style operations, launched in May and June, against armed extremist groups operating southeast of Algiers and the creation in September of elite military units specifically charged with antiterrorist responsibilities. In October, Algiers promulgated a strict antiterrorist law that sharply

Tourism in Egypt, one of the country's foremost foreign currency earners, has come under increasing terrorist attacks by the extremist al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya group.



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increased the penalties for "terrorist" crimes and expanded the number of special antiterrorist courts. In the new law, Algiers has defined terrorism in very broad terms that cover most antiregime activity. Despite these measures—which also included mass arrests and the creation of detention camps for detainees—the number of attacks against regime targets had not diminished by year's end.

In 1992, the government continued to allow radical Palestinian groups that have been associated with terrorism to maintain a presence in Algeria. In April, the regime issued a statement condemning terrorism but questioned the legality of the sanctions imposed on Libya under UN Security Council Resolutions 731 and 748. The government has abided by most provisions of Resolution 748 but has not reduced the level of Libyan diplomatic representation, as required by the resolution.

Egypt

Egypt suffered a marked increase in terrorism in 1992, although there were no terrorist attacks against Americans or US interests. In May, Islamic extremists added foreign tourists to their other targets—Egyptian officials, Egyptian Coptic Christians, and secularist Egyptian Muslims—in a

campaign of attacks against the Mubarak government. Most attacks have occurred in central and southern Egypt. Among the most serious incidents were the 21 October shooting attack on a tourist bus near Dayrut, which killed one British tourist and wounded two others; the 2 November shooting attack on a bus carrying 55 Egyptian Coptic Christians near Al Minya, which wounded 10 people; and the 12 November attack on another tourist bus near Qena, which wounded five German tourists and one Egyptian. In addition, Dr. Farag Foda, a prominent Egyptian politician and a strong opponent of Islamic extremism, was assassinated on 8 June in Cairo by Islamic extremists.

Most of the attacks in 1992 were perpetrated by the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya extremist group, which was also responsible for the assassination of People's Assembly speaker al-Mahgoub in October 1990. This group seeks the violent overthrow of the Egyptian Government and has targeted the tourist industry, Egypt's second-largest earner of foreign exchange, as well as Egyptian officials and Christians. Sheikh Omar Abdurrahman, a senior leader in the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya movement, has been in the



Islamic radicals meeting in the summer of 1992 in Imbaba, a Cairo slum, listen to a speaker calling for the creation of a revolutionary Islamic state in Egypt.

AP ©

United States since 1990. US authorities are moving expeditiously with the aim of ensuring the Sheikh's departure from this country. Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya is basically indigenous but receives support from Sudan and possibly Iran and has established ties to other militant Islamic movements.

The Egyptian Government has responded to the upsurge in terrorism with a series of tough law-and-order measures. After the assassination of Farag Foda, Egypt's People's Assembly in July passed wide-ranging, antiterrorist amendments to the penal code, including instituting the death penalty or life imprisonment for convicted terrorists and expanding police detention powers. The government has used these new laws to launch a massive security crackdown, primarily in southern Egypt and parts of Cairo, resulting in the detention of hundreds of suspected members of al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya and other extremist organizations. On 3 December, moreover, an Egyptian

military court handed down death sentences to eight Muslim extremists, seven of whom were sentenced in absentia, for plotting the violent overthrow of the government. The court also gave prison sentences ranging from one year to life imprisonment to 31 other extremists.

The Egyptian Government cooperates with the United States and other countries in counterterrorism programs and has taken steps to strengthen its capabilities. It has publicly supported broader international efforts to combat terrorism, including improved intelligence sharing, strengthened counterterrorism protocols, and increased counterterrorism assistance to developing countries. Although there has been no reduction of Libya's diplomatic presence in Egypt, or vice versa, as mandated by UN sanctions in effect against Libya, Cairo had not designated an ambassador to Libya as of December 1992 and has observed the civil air and arms sanctions.

Israel and the Occupied Territories

There was a sharp increase in terrorism and violence in Israel and the occupied territories at the end of 1992. The kidnapping and murder of an off-duty Israeli border guard by HAMAS—the Islamic Resistance Movement in the occupied territories—from a Tel Aviv suburb in mid-December resulted in a crackdown on Palestinian Islamic extremists, which included the deportation of over 400 suspected members and sympathizers of HAMAS and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) to a remote hillside in southern Lebanon. The slaying of the border guard was part of a larger overall trend by HAMAS militants toward increasingly bold operations against Israeli security forces, which included ambushes of military units in Gaza and Hebron in early December that killed four soldiers. Many such operations, including the murder of an elderly merchant in the Gaza Strip in May, were attributed to the military arm of HAMAS, the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Forces.

In 1992, Israel carried out major counterterrorist operations against Hizballah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). In February, an Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) helicopter unit killed Hizballah's leader, Abbas

Musawi, his wife, and six-year-old child in southern Lebanon. In mid-September, Shin Bet—the internal security service—and the IDF captured the reputed head of the PFLP in the occupied territories, Ahmad Qattamash, and seized the group's regional archives. Qattamash has been charged with "providing services to an illegal organization" but not with terrorist activity. In addition to the deportations to Lebanon, during 1992 Shin Bet and the IDF detained more than 1,000 people accused of being members of HAMAS, the PIJ, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), and the PFLP in several roundups in the occupied territories. According to the Government of Israel, Israeli authorities interrogate approximately 3,000 persons yearly on suspicion of involvement in, or support for, terrorism.

Because of stepped-up border security by Israeli, Egyptian, and Jordanian forces, there were only seven guerrilla infiltration attempts from Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt in 1992, as compared to more than 20 in 1991. Two of the attempts in 1992 were seaborne operations, including an attempt near Eilat in May in which one Israeli was killed. The infiltrators were linked to Fatah, the PIJ, and the DFLP. In most cases, the infiltrators failed to penetrate the Israeli border, and the precise intended targets were not clear. Nonetheless, Israeli communities along the border with Lebanon, as well as IDF and Army of South Lebanon units deployed in the security zone, remained vulnerable to paramilitary attacks from Syrian- and Iranian-backed militants based in southern Lebanon. Without apparent regard for the nature of the target, Hizballah fired rocket volleys into Israel and the security zone several times in 1992.

Israeli personnel and facilities were the targets of two terrorist attacks outside Israel in 1992, both in the aftermath of the killing of Sheikh Abbas Musawi. In March, suspected Hizballah members detonated a car bomb in front of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires. Twenty-nine people were killed, more than 240 were wounded, and the building was destroyed. Also in March, a security officer at the Israeli Embassy in Ankara was killed by a bomb placed beneath his car; Iranian-backed Turkish fundamentalists are the leading suspects in the attack.

In 1992, Israel conducted no significant prosecutions of international terrorists, and it neither carried out nor requested any extraditions for terrorism. Israel's highest

The Palestinian Uprising

During most of 1992, the intifadah—a popular uprising marked by mass demonstrations, strikes, and unorganized stonethrowing—gave way to more lethal, selective violence conducted by a hardcore group of activists using weapons such as firearms, roadside explosive charges, and car bombs, mainly against Israeli military and security personnel but also against civilians. Although intifadah violence decreased during most of 1992, attacks with firearms increased, and two vehicles containing gas-filled canisters were discovered and defused near Tel Aviv and in Jerusalem in November and December. Pipe bombs, molotov cocktails, axes, and knives continued to be common implements used by individual Palestinians in attacks against Israeli civilians and military units. Arabs killed more than two dozen Israelis in Israel and the occupied territories in 1992, while at least 158 Palestinians were killed in clashes with Israeli forces. The Israeli military employed tougher tactics to respond to intifadah violence in 1992.

The intifadah as a whole is primarily a civil insurrection that contains elements of terrorism in specific instances. Acts of intifadah violence sometimes go unclaimed and are not clearly tied to specific goals and objectives of organized groups. While in some cases an incident is claimed by a group, in other cases it is not. In those latter cases, when it is impossible to identify a perpetrator or motive, it is difficult to apply our working definition of terrorism.

court upheld the deportation to Lebanon of Palestinian fundamentalists alleged to support terrorism. On 2 December, a bill to repeal the provision of the 1948 Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance that forbids contact with groups defined by Israel as terrorist passed a first reading in the Israeli parliament.

Intra-Palestinian violence in the occupied territories—mostly between Fatah and HAMAS—increased overall during 1992. The number of incidents rose in Gaza and

declined somewhat in the West Bank. Nearly 200 Palestinians were killed by other Arabs in the occupied territories in 1992, as compared with some 140 in 1991.

Israeli authorities believe Jewish extremists were responsible for several anti-Palestinian and anti-US incidents in 1992. The Hashmona'im organization attempted to shoot at the house of the Mayor of Bethlehem in February. Members of the Kach party tried to assault Palestinian negotiator Faisal Hussein in a Jerusalem courtroom in May and may have been responsible for a grenade attack on a Jerusalem market in November. In addition, Jewish extremists attacked Palestinians in Jerusalem and the occupied territories many times in 1992 to protest Palestinian violence against Israeli civilians and the PLO's role in the Arab-Israeli peace talks. Jewish extremists have also threatened US personnel and facilities in Israel. During 1992, Israeli security and police increased their surveillance of Kach and other extreme right factions such as Hashmona'im and Gideon's Sword.

Jordan

The principal terrorism-related events in Jordan in 1992 were the December assassination of an Iraqi nuclear scientist on the streets of Amman and the conviction and subsequent royal pardon of two Jordanian legislators for involvement with a subversive Muslim group, Shabab al-Nafeer al-Islami (Vanguard of the Islamic Youth). During the trial of the two in October, prosecutors alleged that the Vanguard planned to attack the US, British, and French Embassies in Amman and conduct cross-border raids into the West Bank. Jordanian authorities also charged that the Vanguard received funding from Iran via the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC). In mid-November, a state security court convicted the legislators on several counts of criminal antiregime activity and sentenced them to 20 years at hard labor. A few days later, King Hussein granted a general pardon to prisoners convicted of political crimes in Jordan, and the two were released.

Jordanian security and police closely monitor secular and Islamic extremists inside the country and detain individuals suspected of involvement in violent acts aimed at destabilizing the government or its relations with neighboring states. Besides the crackdown on the Vanguard, Jordanian police in late November closed a PFLP-GC office in Amman and arrested several group members on charges

of subversive activity. Islamic militants suspected of instigating violence have also been targeted for special scrutiny by Jordanian authorities. Security services cracked down on the fundamentalist Muhammad's Army in 1991, and no successor group of the same stature emerged in 1992. In addition, Jordan has tightened security along its border with Israel and last year interdicted several armed infiltration operations claimed by, or attributed to, factions of Arafat's Fatah or the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ).

Jordan continues to recognize the "State of Palestine." It hosts a Palestinian "embassy" as well as offices of Fatah and such PLO "rejectionists" as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. HAMAS—the Islamic Resistance Movement in the occupied territories—has an office in Amman. In addition, some extremist Palestinian groups with a history of anti-Western terrorist activity—including the PFLP-GC, Abu Abbas's faction of the Palestine Liberation Front, and some elements of the PIJ—maintain a presence in Jordan.

Kuwait

There were several minor terrorist incidents in Kuwait in 1992. On 26 June, a bomb blast at the residence of the Dean of Kuwait University's medical faculty killed the dean's gardener. In July, Kuwaiti police arrested a group of so-called freelance criminals and charged them with responsibility for the bombing. A trial date for the suspects has not been set. On 9 and 11 December, bombs exploded in a suburb of Kuwait City, causing damage to a video store and three nearby shops, but no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the blast, although video shops in Kuwait have been targets of Islamic extremists.

Kuwait maintained its firm antiterrorist policy through 1992. Regarding Pan Am Flight 103, Kuwait complied with UN Security Council Resolution 748—which mandated a "significant reduction" in Libya's diplomatic presence—by expelling two Libyan diplomats during the summer. Kuwait also rejected Tripoli's request to reopen the Libyan Arab Airlines office.

Lebanon

In 1992 the number of international terrorist incidents in Lebanon dropped to a total of six as compared to 32 in

1991. The attacks resulted in two people killed and 10 wounded. Late in 1992, one Nepalese soldier—attached to the United Nations Interim Force (UNIFIL)—and one Israeli boy were killed in Hizballah rocket attacks on UN positions and Northern Israel. Ten other people were wounded in 1992 terrorist operations that included car bombings, shootings, and rocket attacks.

During 1992, Lebanon's central government continued to extend its authority beyond the Beirut and Tripoli areas to parts of the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley. In late July, the Lebanese Armed Forces, apparently with Syrian approval, reclaimed the Shaykh Abdallah Barracks, a military training facility occupied by Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Hizballah fighters since 1982; late in the year, government authority was also extended into Beirut's southern suburbs. The Lebanese Government, however, has not taken steps necessary to disarm Hizballah or to expand its authority into areas of southern Lebanon controlled by Hizballah or the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA). Syria continues to maintain a sizable military presence in northern and eastern Lebanon, and Israel continues to occupy a self-declared security zone in the south.

An Israeli Defense Forces helicopter unit ambushed a Hizballah convoy in southern Lebanon on 16 February, killing the group's leader, Abbas Musawi, his wife, and six-year-old son. On 17 March, Islamic Jihad—a covername for Hizballah—publicly claimed responsibility for car-bombing Israel's Embassy in Argentina in retaliation for the killing of Musawi. The attack killed 29 persons and injured more than 240 others. Islamic Jihad released a videotape of the Embassy taken before the bombing to authenticate its claim to have conducted Hizballah's first attack outside Lebanon since 1988.

In 1992, Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Libya continued to provide varying degrees of financial, military, and logistic support to terrorist groups based in Lebanon. In addition to the radical Shia group, Hizballah—which was legally recognized as a political party during the year and won eight of 128 seats in Lebanese parliamentary elections in August and September—several radical Palestinian groups have training facilities in Lebanon. These include the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command (PFLP-GC), the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), and the Abu Nidal organization (ANO). Several non-Palestinian groups—such as Turkey's Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) and

Revolutionary Left (Dev Sol)—also maintain facilities in Lebanon. Most of these groups are based in the Bekaa Valley.

The detention of Western hostages in Lebanon came to an end in 1992 with the release in June of two German relief workers who were abducted in 1989. The Freedom Strugglers—probably a covername for Iranian-backed Hizballah—announced on 15 June that the Germans would be released because of Iranian and Syrian efforts to “resolve the issue” of Mohammed and Abbas Hammadi, Hizballah terrorists imprisoned in Germany. The fate of several Israeli military personnel missing in Lebanon remains unknown.

Saudi Arabia

No terrorist attacks or legal prosecutions related to terrorism took place in Saudi Arabia in 1992, and Sunni and Shia extremists who oppose the Saudi monarchy do not now pose a significant terrorist threat. The annual pilgrimage to Mecca—the hajj—passed relatively peacefully in 1992. Nonetheless, the government continues to be concerned about the possibility of terrorist acts against Saudi interests inside the Kingdom, particularly about attacks sponsored by Iraq or Iran. Outside Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Ambassador to Yemen was held hostage inside his Embassy in Sanaa for 18 hours in April by a Yemeni citizen. The Saudi and Yemeni Governments cooperated closely to resolve the incident, which ended when a Yemeni security officer overwhelmed the terrorist.

The Saudi Government has cooperated against terrorism in several areas. The Saudis, for example, refused to give landing clearances to an Ethiopian relief plane that was hijacked in Djibouti in July. Saudi Arabia has not resumed financial aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) since the end of the Gulf war, although the Saudi Government provides the PLO with the proceeds of a tax on the income of Palestinians living in the Kingdom. Some private Saudis probably provide funds to the PLO, HAMAS, and other Palestinian and fundamentalist groups throughout the region. The same is true regarding private Saudi support for other groups, including elements in Somalia and Sudan. Riyadh decries acts of terrorism committed in the name of the Palestinian cause, but it

nonetheless considers the cause to be legitimate as a movement of national liberation and as resistance to Israeli military occupation.

There has not been any reduction, however, in the small Libyan diplomatic presence in Saudi Arabia, as mandated in the UN resolutions imposing sanctions against Libya. Libya has six diplomats in Saudi Arabia, four in Riyadh, and two in Jeddah. Saudi Arabia is represented in Libya by one Second Secretary.

Tunisia

There were no terrorist attacks or incidents in Tunisia in 1992. The Tunisian Government has consistently claimed that Tunisian Islamic extremists, particularly members of the an-Nahda party, have used, or plotted to use, terrorist methods and that they are supported and financed by foreign governments, especially Iran and Sudan. At the end of August 1992, Tunisian military courts, after public trials in which there were allegations of serious irregularities, pronounced verdicts against 279 alleged an-Nahda supporters accused in 1991 of plotting to assassinate Tunisian Government leaders and overthrow the government. The courts sentenced 265 defendants to prison terms ranging from one year to life; 14 were acquitted. Party leader Rachid Ghannouchi—who is seeking political asylum in the United Kingdom—was sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia. Tunisia has joined the Governments of Egypt and Algeria in calling on Iran and Sudan to stop supporting Islamic radicals across the Maghreb.

The Tunisian Government maintained a strong antiterrorism policy in 1992. Tunis condemned the August 1992 airport bombing in Algiers, as well as terrorist attacks against Western tourists in Egypt. The government continues to enforce the UN sanctions severing airlinks to Libya in connection with the bombings of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772, although Tunisia had not complied with the UN requirement to reduce significantly the Libyan diplomatic presence in Tunis.

Tunisia continues to serve as the location of the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The Tunisian Government abides by the 1982 PLO-Tunisian agreement that allowed the PLO to establish itself in Tunisia and restricts access to Tunisia to include only those Palestinians it identifies as nationalists rather than terrorists. Tunis provides no training sites, training assistance, or support to terrorist organizations.

Yemen

A series of assassinations and bombings by unknown perpetrators took place in Yemen in 1992. On 26 April, the Yemeni Justice Minister was wounded by an unknown gunman while being driven in his car in Sanaa. The Minister subsequently recovered from his wounds. On 14 June, the brother of Yemeni Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was shot and killed by unknown assailants in the city of Al Mukalla. On 20 June, an adviser to the Minister of Defense was shot and killed in Sanaa, apparently in an altercation with Yemeni security forces. In August and September, there was a series of bomb blasts at the homes or offices of leading Yemeni political figures in Sanaa.

Foreign interests have also been the targets of bombing attacks. On 23 September, a minor bomb explosion occurred behind the US Embassy. On 29 October, a bomb was detonated outside the wall of the German Embassy, and, on 9 November, another small bomb exploded just outside the perimeter wall of the US Embassy in Sanaa. There were no reported injuries in any of these bombings, and property damage in all cases appeared to be slight. Finally, there were two explosions in Aden on 29 December, one at a hotel and one at a hotel parking lot, which killed one person and injured several others. Although there were no US casualties, the explosion in the parking lot was near a hotel that billeted US military personnel involved in the airlift for Operation Rescue in Somalia. US personnel stationed in Aden were withdrawn from Yemen on 31 December.

Little information is available on what organizations or individuals were responsible for these incidents. In press reports, Yemeni authorities have accused the Yemeni Islamic Jihad of the hotel bombing and other attacks. Known Islamic Jihad members were arrested at the end of the year.

A Yemeni citizen held the Saudi Ambassador to Yemen hostage inside the Saudi Embassy in Sanaa for 18 hours on 19 and 20 April. The kidnapper reportedly demanded a \$1 million ransom. The situation was resolved when a Yemeni security official overpowered the extremist and freed the Ambassador. A Yemeni court in October sentenced the kidnapper to three years in prison. The kidnapper apparently was acting on his own and was not part of a larger group or organization.

Yemeni officials frequently have announced their commitment to cutting ties to terrorist groups. Sanaa reportedly is narrowing criteria and tightening procedures for issuing passports to non-Yemenis, including Palestinians. A few terrorist groups, however, continue to maintain a presence in Yemeni territory, probably with the assistance of Yemeni officials from the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) regime.

State-Sponsored Terrorism Overview

The United States, its allies, and increasingly the UN Security Council (UNSC) recognize the need to make those governments that support, tolerate, and engage in international terrorism pay a significant price for doing so. There was dramatic action by the UNSC in 1992 when it was presented with clear evidence of Libya's responsibility for the bombings of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772 and the resulting loss of 441 lives. In Resolution 731, the UNSC demanded that Libya end its sponsorship of acts of international terrorism and cooperate with American, British, and French judicial requirements in the trials of those Libyan officials charged with the bombings. The Security Council later voted mandatory sanctions against Libya when it determined that Libya had not complied. The sanctions included an arms and air embargo, a demand that Libyan Arab Airlines offices be closed, and a requirement that all states reduce Libya's diplomatic presence abroad. The UNSC reviews the Libyan case every 120 days. The UNSC's requirement that Iraq refrain from sponsoring terrorism remains in effect as a part of Resolution 687.

Despite these counterterrorism accomplishments, state sponsorship poses an ongoing danger. Iran continued to be the most active of the state sponsors. Iranian agents or surrogate groups conducted over 20 attacks in 1992. Again this year, Iran's prime targets were Iranian opponents of the regime and Israeli interests. Iran was the principal sponsor of extremist Islamic and Palestinian groups. Besides providing funding, training, and weapons to groups that conduct terrorist acts, Iran also hosted a series of high-profile meetings with Hizballah and HAMAS that had the stated goal of coordinating efforts against Israel and bringing the Arab-Israeli peace process to a halt. Islamic Jihad, a covername for Hizballah, was responsible

for the lethal car-bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Argentina—an attack that killed 29 people and wounded 242.

Iraq, though constrained by UNSC sanctions and the expulsion of Iraqi agents from many countries during the Gulf war, sponsored in the last half of 1992 numerous attacks against Kurdish opponents and UN and Western relief personnel and killed an Iraqi scientist in Jordan. Libya and Syria continue to provide support and safehaven to a number of Palestinian and non-Palestinian groups that engage in international terrorism.

The United States currently lists Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, and Syria as state sponsors of terrorism. This list is maintained pursuant to Section 6 (j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979. This and related US statutes impose trade and other restrictions on countries determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. The list is sent annually to Congress, although countries can be added or removed any time during the year as circumstances warrant.

Cuba

Cuba's increasingly critical economic situation and continued political isolation have precluded any significant material or financial assistance to the few remaining Marxist insurgencies in Latin America. As a result, Fidel Castro has impressed upon some of the insurgent leaders the need to make peace. In the past year Castro has welcomed the peace accord in El Salvador and has publicly advised Guatemalan and Colombian insurgents to negotiate seriously to end the armed struggle.

Castro continues to allow insurgent offices such as those of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the Colombian National Liberation Army (ELN) to operate in Havana. Although Cuba has adhered to UN-mandated sanctions against Libya, it has not moved to limit Libyan diplomatic representatives, as required by international law. Reports indicate that Cuba continues to host Third World leftist militants for study and political training, but military training seems to have been halted.

Iran

Iran was the most dangerous state sponsor of terrorism in 1992, with over 20 acts in 1992 attributable to it or its surrogates. Iran's intelligence services continue to support terrorist acts—either directly or through extremist groups—aimed primarily against Iranian opponents of the regime living abroad and Israeli targets. Although Iran did not carry out direct attacks on US targets in 1992, Iranian agents regularly surveilled US missions and personnel. Tehran's leaders view terrorism as a valid tool to accomplish the regime's political objectives, and acts of terrorism are approved at the highest level of government in Iran. Hizballah, Iran's most important client, was responsible for the deadliest act of terrorism in 1992, the bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires in March, which killed 29 people and wounded 242. Indications are that Iran at least had foreknowledge of this act and was probably involved.

Despite Iran's attempts to distance itself publicly from direct involvement in terrorist acts during the past year, Tehran has been tied to several bombings and assassinations in the Middle East, Europe, and Latin America.

Iranian intelligence continues to stalk members of the Iranian opposition, especially in the United States, Europe, and the Middle East. There are strong indications that Iran was responsible for the assassination of the leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI) and three of his followers in Berlin in September. The killing closely resembled the murder of the previous head of the KDPI in Vienna in 1989. The fatal stabbing of an Iranian dissident poet in Bonn in August 1992 was reminiscent of the stabbing of former Prime Minister Bakhtiar in Paris in 1991.

In March 1992 a French court sentenced two Iranians in absentia to five years imprisonment on illegal weapons charges stemming from 1986. The two had been waiting outside the home of Abdal Rahman Barumand, an ally of former Prime Minister Bakhtiar. Barumand was assassinated in April 1991 and Bakhtiar in August 1991, both in Paris. Two Iranians were arrested in Paris in November 1992 and held for extradition to Switzerland for the murder of Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK) leader Kazem Rajavi in 1990.

The death sentence for Salman Rushdie, British author of *The Satanic Verses*, was upheld in 1992 by both the Iranian parliament and Iran's Chief Justice, and the reward for killing him was raised to more than \$2 million. The

Iranian Government has tried to carry out the death threat. The United Kingdom expelled three Iranian officials who were attempting to organize Rushdie's murder.

Iran is also the world's principal sponsor of extremist Islamic and Palestinian groups, providing them with funds, weapons, and training. Turkish Islamic Jihad, believed to be backed by Iran, claimed responsibility for the March car-bomb murder of an Israeli diplomat in Ankara, as well as a grenade attack on an Istanbul synagogue a few days earlier. These attacks came within weeks after the killing of Hizballah chief Musawi in southern Lebanon by the Israelis. Both Iran and Hizballah had vowed revenge against Israel and the United States for his death.

Iran also supports other radical organizations that have resorted to terrorism, including the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), and HAMAS. In August, Iran's first vice president met with the chiefs of Hizballah and the PFLP-GC while visiting Damascus. In October, Tehran hosted a series of high-profile meetings with Hizballah and HAMAS with the stated goal of coordinating their efforts against Israel and bringing the Arab-Israeli peace talks to a halt. In the aftermath of these talks, Hizballah increased its operations against Israel, including its repeated use of rockets to attack villages in northern Israel.

Iran has become the main supporter and ally of the fundamentalist regime in Sudan. Members of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps provide training for the Sudanese military. The current Iranian Ambassador to Khartoum was involved in the takeover of the US Embassy in Tehran in 1979 and served as Iranian Charge in Beirut, where he played a leading role in developing the Hizballah terrorist infrastructure in the 1980s. Khartoum has become a key venue for Iranian contact with Palestinian and North African extremists of the Sunni branch of Islam.

Tehran continues to support and provide sanctuary for the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), which has been responsible for hundreds of deaths in Turkey this year.

Iraq

Iraq has not yet fully recovered its ability to conduct international terrorist attacks since the mass expulsion of

Iraqi agents from many countries during the Gulf war. Nevertheless, Baghdad conducted 39 terrorist attacks against a variety of targets in direct violation of UN Security Council Resolution 687, which required Iraq to cease support for acts of international terrorism. Iraqi intelligence has resumed sending agents abroad to track opponents of Saddam Hussein. In addition, there have been persistent reports and at least one murder that strongly suggest Iraq is training hit squads to attack Hussein's enemies in other countries. In 1992, Iraqi-sponsored terrorism has focused on Kurdish targets and on UN and Western relief organization employees stationed in northern Iraq.

The most dramatic case of an assassination committed by the Iraqis during the year occurred in December, when two Iraqis shot and killed an Iraqi nuclear scientist in Amman, Jordan, as he was preparing to defect.

There have been many casualties in the dozens of attacks aimed at driving UN and aid workers out of northern Iraq. In November, magnetic time bombs placed under UN convoy trucks exploded in Irbil; all evidence points to Iraqi Government responsibility for the attacks. In December, Iraqi authorities placed eight time bombs under UN relief convoy trucks. The bombs were set to explode in Irbil but were discovered and defused. One week later, explosions destroyed or damaged 14 relief trucks that had just passed the Iraqi checkpoint at Faydah. The trucks had crossed Iraqi-controlled territory after returning from Suleyamanliya. The houses, offices, and vehicles of UN and relief workers have been repeatedly attacked by bombs, grenades, guns, and fires.

UN Security Council Resolution 687 also requires that Iraq not allow any terrorist organization to operate within its territory. Nevertheless, Baghdad continues to maintain contacts and in some cases provide sanctuary to several groups and individuals that have practiced terrorism. Iraq hosts and supports the main Iranian opposition group, the Mujahedin-e Khalq (MEK), which carried out several violent attacks in Iran in 1992.

Saddam Hussein also supports extremist Palestinian groups including the Abu Nidal organization (ANO), the Arab Liberation Front, Abu Abbas's Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), and Abu Ibrahim, leader and master bomb maker of the now defunct May 15 Organization. The 1992 conviction of Mohammed Rashid in a Greek court for

bombing a Pan Am aircraft in 1982 provided clear proof of longstanding Iraqi state sponsorship of international terrorism. Baghdad is alleged to provide safehaven and support to the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK).

Libya

On 21 January, the UN Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted Resolution 731, which endorsed US, British, and French demands that Libya comply with a series of steps, including turning over for trial two Libyan intelligence agents indicted by the United States and the United Kingdom for their role in bombing Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988. The resolution also required that Libya accept responsibility for the bombing and disclose all evidence related to it, pay appropriate compensation, satisfy French demands regarding Libya's role in bombing UTA Flight 772 in 1989, and cease all forms of terrorism. On 30 March the UNSC adopted Resolution 748, imposing mandatory sanctions against Libya for its failure to meet UNSC Resolution 731 demands. Those sanctions went into effect on 15 April. The sanctions included an arms and civil aviation embargo on Libya, a demand that Libyan Arab Airlines offices be closed, and a requirement that all states reduce Libya's diplomatic presence abroad. As of the end of 1992, Tripoli has failed to comply with the Security Council resolution.

Although the Libyan regime has made some cosmetic changes to its terrorism apparatus, it retains its capability to commit terrorist acts. In addition, the regime continues to support terrorist and insurgent groups worldwide despite Tripoli's repeated offer to open to UN inspection terrorist camps—previously identified publicly by the US Government—as proof of its renunciation of terrorism. Many of these suspect camps, although they have been changed superficially, can be easily reactivated as terrorist-training facilities. Members of some terrorist groups remain at other government facilities or are dispersed in Libyan cities.

Tripoli appears to have put its own terrorist operations on hold during 1992 in an effort to evade and then lift UN sanctions. However, the regime orchestrated the April mob attacks on the Venezuelan and Russian Embassies in Tripoli in retaliation for their support for UN sanctions against Libya. The attacks were staged to appear as

though angry Libyan citizens had spontaneously rioted against the embassies, throwing gasoline bombs and stones.

On 4 December, German prosecutors identified two Libyan Embassy workers as having helped a Palestinian carry out the 1986 La Belle disco bombing that killed two US soldiers and a Turkish woman and wounded more than 200. The Libyans implicated in the case were working at the time at Libya's Embassy in East Germany and supplied the Palestinian with weapons and other cover support. In addition, the two Libyans had worked with the Palestinian in plotting an attack against a location where US soldiers congregated. This latest confirmation of Libyan involvement in the La Belle bombing serves as a reminder of Tripoli's traditional practice of using its diplomatic missions abroad to carry out terrorist acts.

North Korea

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK or North Korea) is not known to have sponsored any terrorist acts since 1987, when a KAL airliner was bombed in flight. While not explicitly renouncing terrorism, the DPRK Foreign Ministry made an ambiguous condemnation of international terrorism on 26 March 1992 following the passage of a UN Security Council resolution on the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. North Korea appears to be honoring its pledge to abandon violence against South Korea, as set out in the 1991 reconciliation agreement. North Korea also appears to be respecting a promise to the Philippine Government to suspend its support for the Communist New People's Army (NPA). Normalization talks with Japan broke off in the fall of 1992, when North Korea refused to respond to questions concerning the status of a Korean resident of Japan allegedly kidnapped by North Koreans to teach Japanese to DPRK terrorists involved in the 1987 KAL bombing. P'yongyang continues to provide political sanctuary to members of the Japanese Communist League-Red Army Faction who participated in the hijacking of a Japanese airlines flight to North Korea in 1970.

Syria

There is no evidence that Syrian officials have been directly involved in planning or executing terrorist attacks outside Lebanon since 1986, but Syria continues to provide support and safehaven to a number of groups that engage in international terrorism. Syria has at times restrained the activities of these groups.

Several radical groups maintain training camps or other facilities on Syrian territory. Ahmad Jabril's PFLP-GC, for example, has its headquarters near Damascus. In addition, areas of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley under Syria's control provide sanctuary for a wide variety of groups engaged in terrorism, including the PFLP-GC, Hizballah, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), the Abu Nidal organization (ANO), and the Japanese Red Army (JRA). The notorious international terrorist Carlos continues to enjoy Syrian sanctuary.

Two organizations that have engaged in terrorism in Turkey maintained training camps in the Bekaa Valley throughout much of 1992. Dev Sol killed three Westerners in Turkey, including two Americans, in terrorist attacks in 1991 and was responsible for two rocket attacks against the US Consulate in Istanbul in 1992. The Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) is responsible for dozens of terrorist incidents in Turkey, including bombings in public places and the kidnapping of foreigners. PKK leader Ahmed Ocaltan also uses Syria as his residence and base of operations, with Syrian Government knowledge and support. PKK operations are the subject of ongoing talks between Syria and Turkey, and the Turks report some progress. Press reports indicate that the Lebanese Army closed down—apparently with Syrian approval—the Dev Sol and PKK facilities in September, although it is not clear whether the terrorist groups have left the Bekaa Valley altogether.

Appendix A

Chronology of Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1992

9 January	Pakistan An Afghan working for the UN Operation Salam mine awareness program was shot and killed outside his home in Peshawar.
17 January	Philippines Michael Barnes, Vice President and General Manager of Philippine Geothermal, Incorporated, and Vice President of the American Chambers of Commerce, was kidnapped in Manila by members of the Red Scorpion Group, a gang comprised of some former New People's Army members and criminal elements. On 18 March he was rescued by elements of the Philippine National Police and other government forces during a coordinated raid.
21 January	Colombia US citizen Edward Faught was kidnapped in Bagre, Antioquia Department, by suspected National Liberation Army terrorists. He was released from captivity on 30 November 1992 in El Bagre, Colombia. Suspected Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas kidnapped US citizen Michael James, a geologist, in Mutata, Antioquia Department. James was released on 3 March near the place from which he had been taken.
11 February	Peru Probable Sendero Luminoso terrorists car-bombed the US Ambassador's residence in Lima. The blast killed three policemen and wounded a fourth and several passers-by.
7 March	Turkey A bomb placed under a car exploded in the Cankaya District of Ankara, killing the Israeli Embassy's security attache and seriously injuring two Turkish boys.
17 March	Argentina Hizballah terrorists truck-bombed the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires. Islamic Jihad—a covername for Hizballah—publicly claimed responsibility for the attack and provided a videotape of the Embassy taken before the bombing to authenticate the claim. The three-story Embassy was leveled, and a nearby church, school, retirement home, and private residences were seriously damaged. Casualties totaled 29 dead and 242 wounded.

20 March	<p><i>Iraq</i> Assailants in Baghdad attacked a car belonging to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Two Iranian diplomats were beaten during the attack.</p>
27 March	<p><i>Colombia</i> A bomb destroyed the facade of the US-owned Diners Club in Bogota and killed one employee. Five passers-by were injured. FARC claimed responsibility for the attack.</p>
22 April	<p><i>Afghanistan</i> An Icelandic employee of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was murdered by an unidentified mujahid in the town of Kowt-e 'Ashrow (Maidan-shar) outside Kabul.</p>
23 April	<p><i>India</i> A bomb exploded in New Delhi at the Loomis Restaurant in the Vivek Hotel. Thirteen foreign tourists and two Indian waiters were injured.</p>
20 May	<p><i>Kuwait</i> Two Romanian circus performers were wounded when four assailants attacked their bus with machineguns. No one claimed responsibility.</p>
10 June	<p><i>Panama</i> A US Army vehicle was raked with gunfire between Panama City and Colon, killing the driver and wounding the passenger and a civilian bystander.</p>
14 June	<p><i>Pakistan</i> Unidentified assailants killed a Japanese engineer working in Peshawar for the United Nations.</p>
3 July	<p><i>Spain</i> Two bombs exploded in an underground parking lot on the main street of San Sebastian, where the first Tour de France bicyclists were expected to arrive on 4 July. The explosion caused one injury, and two cars were damaged.</p>
6 July	<p><i>Iraq</i> The wife of French President Francois Mitterrand escaped injury in a car-bomb attack near the town of Hawana, Iraq. Four people were killed, and at least 19 others were injured.</p>
8 July	<p><i>Iraq</i> Two UN soldiers were wounded in a grenade attack in Irbil.</p>

15 July	<p>Egypt Three armed assailants attacked a tour bus near Luxor, slightly injuring four tourists.</p>
17 July	<p>Iraq A UN guard was assassinated in Dahuk.</p>
20 July	<p>Iraq A bomb explosion destroyed a UN vehicle near Sulaymaniyah. Two UN soldiers were injured.</p>
21 July	<p>Peru Suspected Sendero Luminoso terrorists detonated a car bomb near the front entrance of the Bolivian Embassy in Lima. The bomb injured 15 people and caused severe structural damage.</p>
24 July	<p>Peru Five American Airlines workers in charge of cleaning and loading tasks were wounded by a bomb that exploded at Lima's Jorge Chavez Airport.</p>
4 August	<p>Germany A dissident Iranian poet was stabbed and killed in Bonn.</p>
26 August	<p>Algeria A bomb exploded in Algiers at the Houari Boumedienne International Airport, near the Air France ticket counter, killing 12 people and injuring at least 128.</p>
5 September	<p>Colombia The Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board detonated an explosive device on a pipeline, spilling an estimated 10,000 barrels of oil. Three children died and five persons were injured.</p>
9 September	<p>Turkey Probable Kurdistan Workers Party terrorists attacked the Mobil exploration site near the city of Batman. Several non-American workers were wounded.</p>
17 September	<p>Germany Four Kurdish separatists from Iran were assassinated at a Greek restaurant in Berlin. One of the three was the leader of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran whose predecessor was assassinated by Iranian agents in Austria in 1989.</p>
2 October	<p>Peru Five Sendero Luminoso terrorists assassinated an Italian lay missionary in Jangas.</p>

12 October

Iraq

A US soldier serving with the United Nations was stabbed and wounded near the port of Umm Qasr.

21 October

Egypt

A bus carrying foreign tourists was attacked by two unidentified gunmen in Dayrut, southern Egypt. One British tourist was killed, and two others were wounded.

23 October

Colombia

British businessman Arthur Kessler was kidnapped in Magdalena by the FARC guerrilla movement. He was killed by the FARC the next day during a Colombian military rescue attempt.

2 November

Iraq

A bomb exploded in a market near the headquarters of the UN guard contingent in Irbil. One person was killed, and 16 were injured.

7 December

Jordan

Two assailants shot and killed an Iraqi nuclear scientist near his residence in Amman.

25 December

Rwanda

Twenty people, including four French soldiers, were injured when a bomb exploded in a Kigali nightclub.

28 December

Peru

Sendero Luminoso guerrillas detonated car bombs at the Japanese and Chinese Embassies in Lima, causing injuries and damaging more than 60 homes and buildings. At least 12 people were injured by the car bomb at the Japanese Embassy; all were bystanders, neighbors, or in passing vehicles.

29 December

Yemen

An explosion at the Gold Mihor Hotel in Aden killed an Austrian national and seriously injured his wife. About 100 US soldiers, part of Operation Restore Hope in Somalia, had been staying in Aden since mid-December.

Appendix B

Background Information on Major Groups Discussed in the Report

Abu Nidal organization (ANO) aka: Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims.	<p>Description International terrorist organization led by Sabri al-Banna. Split from PLO in 1974. Made up of various functional committees, including political, military, and financial.</p> <p>Activities Has carried out over 90 terrorist attacks since 1974 in 20 countries, killing or injuring almost 900 people. Targets the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, moderate Palestinians, the PLO, and various Arab countries, depending on which state is sponsoring it at the time. Major attacks include Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, the Pan Am Flight 73 hijacking in Karachi in September 1986, and The City of Poros day-excursion ship attack in July 1988 in Greece. Suspected of carrying out assassination on 14 January 1991 in Tunis of PLO deputy chief Abu Iyad and PLO security chief Abu Hul. ANO members also attacked and seriously wounded a senior ANO dissident in Algeria in March 1990.</p> <p>Strength Several hundred plus "militia" in Lebanon and overseas support structure.</p> <p>Location/Area of Operation Headquartered in Iraq (1974-83) and Syria (1983-87); currently headquartered in Libya with substantial presence in Lebanon (in the Bekaa Valley and several Palestinian refugee camps in coastal areas of Lebanon). Also has presence in Algeria. Has demonstrated ability to operate over wide area, including Middle East, Asia, and Europe.</p> <p>External Aid Has received considerable support, including safehaven, training, logistic assistance, and financial aid from Iraq and Syria (until 1987); continues to receive aid from Libya, in addition to close support for selected operations.</p> <p>Description Headed by Yasser Arafat, Fatah joined the PLO in 1968 and won the leadership role in 1969. Its commanders were expelled from Jordan following violent</p>
Al-Fatah aka: Al-'Asifa.	

confrontations with Jordanian forces during the period 1970-71, beginning with Black September in 1970. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 led to the group's dispersal to several Middle Eastern countries, including Tunisia, Yemen, Algeria, Iraq, and others. Maintains several military and intelligence wings that have carried out terrorist attacks, including Force 17 and the Hawari Special Operations Group. Two of its leaders, Abu Jihad and Abu Iyad, were assassinated in recent years.

Activities

In the 1960s and the 1970s, Fatah offered training to a wide range of European, Middle Eastern, Asian, and African terrorist and insurgent groups. Carried out numerous acts of international terrorism in Western Europe and the Middle East in the early-to-middle 1970s.

Strength

6,000 to 8,000.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquartered in Tunisia, with bases in Lebanon and other Middle Eastern countries.

External Aid

Has had close, longstanding political and financial ties to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other moderate Persian Gulf states. These relations were disrupted by the Gulf crisis of 1990-91. Also has had links to Jordan. Received weapons, explosives, and training from the former USSR and the former Communist regimes of East European states. China and North Korea have reportedly provided some weapons.

**Armenian Secret Army
for the Liberation of
Armenia (ASALA)**
aka: The Orly Group, 3rd
October Organization

Description

Marxist-Leninist Armenian terrorist group formed in 1975 with stated intention to compel the Turkish Government to acknowledge publicly its alleged responsibility for the deaths of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, pay reparations, and cede territory for an Armenian homeland. Led by Hagop Hagopian until he was assassinated in Athens in April 1988.

Activities

Initial bombing and assassination attacks directed against Turkish targets. Later attacked French and Swiss targets to force release of imprisoned comrades. Made several minor bombing attacks against US airline offices in Western Europe in early 1980s. Bombing of Turkish airline counter at Orly Airport in

Paris in 1983—eight killed and 55 wounded—led to split in group over rationale for causing indiscriminate casualties. Suffering from internal schisms, group has been relatively inactive over past four years, although recently claimed an unsuccessful attack on Turkish Ambassador to Hungary.

Strength

A few hundred members and sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Lebanon, Western Europe, Armenia, United States, and Middle East.

External Aid

Has received aid, including training and safehaven, from Syria. May also receive some aid from Libya. Has extensive ties to radical Palestinian groups, including the PFLP and PFLP-GC.

Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)

Description

Founded in 1959 with the aim of creating an independent homeland in Spain's Basque region. Has muted commitment to Marxism. In 1974 split into two factions—ETA—Political-Military and ETA—Military; the former has been inactive since limited home rule granted in 1982. Despite the arrest of several leaders and terrorist cells in Spain and France over the past two years, ETA—Military has continued to conduct lethal attacks.

Activities

Chiefly bombings and assassinations of Spanish Government targets, especially security forces. Finances activities through kidnappings, robberies, and extortion. Bombings are sophisticated, lethal, and sometimes indiscriminate. Over 40 people were killed and over 200 injured in ETA attacks during 1991.

Strength

Unknown; may have hundreds of members, plus supporters.

Location/Area of Operations

Operates primarily in Spain and France but conducted low-intensity bombings against Spanish diplomatic, commercial, and cultural facilities in Italy and Germany in 1991.

External Aid

Has received training at various times in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Also has close ties to PIRA.

**Chukaku-Ha (Nucleus
or Middle-Core Faction)**

Description

An ultraleftist/radical group with origins in the fragmentation of the Japanese Communist Party in 1957. Largest domestic militant group; has political arm plus small, covert action wing called Kansai Revolutionary Army. Funding derived from membership dues, sales of its newspapers, and fundraising campaigns.

Activities

Participates in mass protest demonstrations and snake-dancing in streets; supports farmers' protest of construction of Narita airport, among other causes; sabotaged part of Japanese railroad system in 1985 and 1986; sporadic attacks usually designed to cause only property damage through use of crude rockets and incendiary devices; anti-US attacks include small-scale rocket attempts against US military and diplomatic targets; no US casualties so far.

Strength

3,500.

Location/Area of Operation

Japan.

External Aid

None known.

**CNPZ (see Nestor Paz
Zamora Commission)**

**Democratic Front for
the Liberation of Pales-
tine (DFLP)**

Description

Marxist group that split from the PFLP in 1969. Believes Palestinian national goals can be achieved only through revolution of the masses. In early 1980s, occupied political stance midway between Arafat and the more radical rejectionists. Split into two factions in 1991, one pro-Arafat and another more hardline faction headed by Nayif Hawatmah.

Activities

In the 1970s, carried out numerous small bombings and minor assaults and some more spectacular operations in Israel and the occupied territories, concentrating on Israeli targets such as the 1974 massacre in Ma'alot in which 27 Israelis were killed and over 100 wounded. Involved only in border raids since 1988.

Strength

Estimated at 500 (total for both factions).

Location/Area of Operation

Syria, Lebanon, and the Israeli-occupied territories; attacks have taken place entirely in Israel and the occupied territories.

Devrimci Sol
aka: Dev Sol

External Aid

Receives financial and military aid from Syria and Libya.

Description

Formed in 1978 as a splinter faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front. Espouses a Marxist ideology, intensely xenophobic, and virulently anti-US and anti-NATO; seeks to unify the proletariat to stage a national revolution. Finances its activities chiefly through armed robberies and extortion.

Activities

Conducted attacks against US, Turkish, and NATO targets until weakened by massive arrests during 1981-83. Methods of attack include handgun assassinations and bombings. Since reemergence during late 1980s, has concentrated attacks against current and retired Turkish security and military officials; responsible for the murders of four active and retired generals and nearly 30 police officers in 1991. Resumed operations against foreign interests during 1991, claiming responsibility for assassinating two American contractors and one British businessman; attempted the murder of a US Air Force officer and over 30 bombings against Western diplomatic, commercial, and cultural facilities.

Strength

Several hundred members, several dozen armed militants.

Location/Area of Operation

Carries out attacks in Turkey—primarily in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana. Conducts fundraising operations in Western Europe.

External Aid

Possible training support from radical Palestinians.

ELA

(see Revolutionary
People's Struggle)

ELN

(see National Liberation
Army)

ETA

(see Basque Fatherland
and Liberty)

**Farabundo Marti
National Liberation
Front (FMLN)**

Description

Formed in 1980 with Cuban backing, the guerrilla umbrella organization is composed of five leftist groups: Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), and the Communist Party of El Salvador's Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL). The group reached a peace agreement with the Government of El Salvador on 31 December 1991.

Activities

Bombings, assassinations, economic sabotage, arson, among other rural and urban operations. Since 1988 the FMLN increased urban terrorism in the capital.

Strength

6,000 to 7,000 combatants.

Location/Area of Operation

El Salvador, limited activity in Honduras.

External Aid

Has received direct support from Cuba and receives support from the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, where it maintains an office. The FMLN also receives significant financial support from front groups and sympathetic organizations in the United States and Europe.

FARC

(see Revolutionary Armed
Forces of Colombia)

Fatah

(see Al-Fatah)

15 May Organization

Description

Formed in 1979 from remnants of Wadi Haddad's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations Group (PFLP-SOG). Led by Muhammad al-Umari, who is known throughout Palestinian circles as Abu Ibrahim or the bomb man. Group was never part of PLO. Reportedly disbanded in the mid-1980s when several key members joined Colonel Hawari's Special Operations Group of Fatah.

Activities

Claimed credit for several bombings in the early-to-middle 1980s, including hotel bombing in London (1980), El Al's Rome and Istanbul offices (1981), and

Israeli Embassies in Athens and Vienna (1981). Anti-US attacks include an attempted bombing of a Pan Am airliner in Rio de Janeiro and a bombing on board a Pan Am flight from Tokyo to Honolulu in August 1982. (The accused bomber in this last attack, Mohammed Rashid, is currently jailed in Greece following his conviction for the bombing, which killed a Japanese teenager.)

Strength

50 to 60 in early 1980s.

Location/Area of Operation

Baghdad until 1984. Before disbanding, operated in Middle East, Europe, and East Asia, Abu Ibrahim is reportedly in Iraq.

External Aid

Probably received logistic and financial support from Iraq until 1984.

**First of October
Antifascist Resistance
Group (GRAPO)**

Description

Small, Maoist urban terrorist group established in 1975. Loosely associated with the Spanish Communist Party-Reconstituted. Seeks to remove US military forces from Spain and establish a revolutionary regime.

Activities

Carried out small-scale bombing attacks on US and NATO facilities in early 1980s; capabilities reduced by arrests since 1985. During 1991, GRAPO claimed responsibility for bombing a rail line outside Madrid and segments of the NATO pipeline in Spain.

Strength

Probably fewer than a dozen operatives.

Location/Area of Operation

Spain.

External Aid

Reported to have had ties to the French Action Directe and the Italian Red Brigades. The German RAF has sought ties to the group.

Force 17

Description

Formed in early 1970s as a personal security force for Arafat and other PLO leaders.

Activities

According to press sources, in 1985 expanded operations to include terrorist attacks against Israeli targets.

No confirmed terrorist activity outside Israel and the occupied territories since September 1985, when it claimed responsibility for killing three Israelis in Cyprus, an incident that was followed by Israeli air raids on PLO bases in Tunisia.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Based in Beirut before 1982. Since then, dispersed in several Arab countries. Now operating in Lebanon, other Middle Eastern countries, and Europe.

External Aid

PLO is main source of support.

FPM

(see Morazanist Patriotic Front)

FPMR

(see Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front)

Al-Gama'a al-

Islamiyya (aka: The Islamic Group)

Description

An indigenous Egyptian Islamic extremist group active since the late 1970s; appears to be loosely organized with no single readily identifiable operational leader. Sheikh Omar Abdurrahman is the preeminent spiritual leader. Goal is to overthrow the government of President Hosni Mubarak and replace it with an Islamic state.

Activities

Armed attacks against Egyptian security and other officials, Coptic Christians, Western tourists, and Egyptian opponents of Islamic extremism. It assassinated the speaker of the Egyptian assembly in October 1990 and launched a series of attacks on tourists in Egypt in 1992. One of the attacks resulted in the death of a British tourist.

Strength

Not known, but probably several thousand hardcore members and another several thousand sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates mainly in the Al Minya, Asyut, and Qina Governorates of southern Egypt. It also appears to have support in Cairo, Alexandria, and other urban locations, particularly among unemployed graduates and students.

External Aid

Not known. Egyptian Government believes that Iran and Sudan support the group.

GRAPO

(see First of October Anti-fascist Resistance Group)

Hawari Group

aka: Fatah Special Operations Group, Martyrs of Tal Al Za'atar, Amn Araissi

Description

Part of Yasser Arafat's Fatah apparatus, the group is named after its leader commonly known as Colonel Hawari, who died in an automobile crash in May 1991 while traveling from Baghdad to Jordan. The group has ties historically to Iraq. Membership includes former members of the radical Palestinian 15 May organization.

Activities

Carried out several attacks in 1985 and 1986, mainly in Europe and usually against Syrian targets. Has also targeted Americans, most notably in the April 1986 bombing of TWA Flight 840 over Greece in which four Americans were killed. Future of group uncertain following Hawari's death.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Middle Eastern countries and Europe.

External Aid

PLO is main source of support.

HAMAS (Islamic Resistance Movement)**Description**

HAMAS was formed in late 1987 as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood and has become Fatah's principal political rival in the occupied territories. Various elements of HAMAS have used both political and violent means, including terrorism, to pursue the goal of establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel. HAMAS is loosely structured, with some elements working openly through mosques and social service institutions to recruit members, raise money, organize activities, and distribute propaganda. Other elements, operating clandestinely, have advocated and used violence to advance their goals. HAMAS's strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and a few areas of the West Bank. It has also engaged in peaceful political activity, such as running candidates in West Bank chamber of commerce elections.

Activities

HAMAS activists—especially those in the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Forces—have conducted many attacks against Israeli civilian and military targets, suspected Palestinian collaborators, and Fatah rivals. During 1992, elements of HAMAS were responsible for several prominent anti-Israeli attacks, including ambushes of military units in the West Bank and the murder of a member of the Israeli border police in December. HAMAS elements are increasingly using lethal weapons and tactics—such as firearms, roadside explosive charges, and car bombs—in their operations.

Strength

Unknown number of hard-core members; tens of thousands of supporters and sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operations

Primarily the occupied territories, Israel, and Jordan.

External Aid

Receives funding from Palestinian expatriates, Iran, and private benefactors in Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Some fundraising and propaganda activity takes place in Western Europe and North America.

Hizballah (Party of God)

aka: Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine

Description

Radical Shia group formed in Lebanon; dedicated to creation of Iranian-style Islamic republic in Lebanon and removal of all non-Islamic influences from area. Strongly anti-West and anti-Israel. Closely allied with, and often directed by, Iran. Dissidents, however, have conducted rogue operations that were not approved by Tehran.

Activities

Known or suspected to have been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck-bombing on the US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983 and the US Embassy annex in September 1984. Elements of the group were responsible for the kidnapping and detention of most, if not all, US and other Western hostages in Lebanon. Islamic Jihad publicly claimed responsibility for the car-bombing of Israel's Embassy in Buenos Aires in March 1992.

Strength

Several thousand.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates in the Bekaa Valley, the southern suburbs of Beirut, and southern Lebanon; has established cells in Europe, Africa, South America, and elsewhere.

External Aid

Receives substantial amounts of financial, training, weapons, explosives, political, diplomatic, and organizational aid from Iran.

Japanese Red Army (JRA)

aka: Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB)

Description

An international terrorist group formed about 1970 after breaking away from Japanese Communist League Red Army Faction. Now led by Fusako Shigenobu, believed to be in Syrian-garrisoned area of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Stated goals are to overthrow Japanese Government and monarchy and to help foment world revolution. Organization unclear but may control or at least have ties to Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB); may also have links to Antiwar Democratic Front—an overt leftist political organization—inside Japan. Details released following November 1987 arrest of leader Osamu Maruoka indicate that JRA may be organizing cells in Asian cities, such as Manila and Singapore. Has had close and longstanding relations with Palestinian terrorist groups—based and operating outside Japan—since its inception.

Activities

Before 1977, JRA carried out a series of brutal attacks over a wide geographical area, including the massacre of passengers at Lod airport in Israel (1972) and two Japanese airliner hijackings (1973 and 1977). Anti-US attacks include attempted takeover of US Embassy in Kuala Lumpur (1975). Since mid-1980s has carried out several crude rocket and mortar attacks against a number of US embassies. In April 1988, JRA operative Yu Kikumura was arrested with explosives on the New Jersey Turnpike, apparently planning an attack to coincide with the bombing of a USO Club in Naples, a suspected JRA operation that killed five, including a US servicewoman. He was convicted of these charges and is serving a lengthy prison sentence in the United States.

Strength

About 30 hardcore members; undetermined number of sympathizers.

**Kurdistan Workers
Party (PKK)**
aka: Kurdistan Labor
Party

Location/Area of Operation

Based in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon; often transits Damascus.

External Aid

Receives aid, including training and base camp facilities, from radical Palestinian terrorists, especially the PFLP. May also receive aid from Libya. Suspected of having sympathizers and support apparatus in Japan.

Description

Marxist-Leninist terrorist group composed of Turkish Kurds established in mid-1970s. Seeks to set up Marxist state in southeastern Turkey, which has a large population of Kurds.

Activities

Primary targets are Turkish Government forces and civilians in southeastern Turkey but is becoming increasingly active in Western Europe against Turkish targets and rival Kurdish groups. In 1986, attacked NATO target in Mardin, Turkey. In the summer of 1991 the PKK carried out a spate of kidnappings of Westerners; all were released unharmed.

Strength

3,000, plus 2,000 to 5,000 supporters.

Location/Area of Operations

Iran, Syria, and Iraq. Operates in Turkey and Western Europe; training facilities in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

External Aid

Probably still receives some aid and safehaven from Syria, Iran, and Iraq.

**Lautaro Youth
Movement (MJL)**
aka: The Lautaro faction
of the United Popular Ac-
tion Movement (MAPU/L)
or Lautaro Popular Rebel
Forces (FRPL)

Description

Violent, anti-US, extremist group that advocates the overthrow of the Chilean Government. Leadership largely from leftist elements but includes criminals and alienated youths. Recruits from poorer areas of cities. The leftist group became active in late 1980s. Its assaults during 1990 increased in number and sophistication and have continued through 1992.

Activities

Has been linked to several assassinations of policemen, bank robberies, and bombings and burnings of Mormon chapels.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Chile; mainly in Santiago.

External Aid

May have ties to Cuba.

**Manuel Rodriguez
Patriotic Front (FPMR)****Description**

The FPMR was founded in 1983 as the armed wing of the Chilean Communist Party and named for a hero in Chile's war of independence against Spain. The main movement announced it was laying down arms to become a political movement on 1 June 1991. The group splintered in 1987 into two factions, of which the dissident wing (FPMR/D) is now one of Chile's most active terrorist groups.

Activities

FPMR/D is responsible for numerous bombing attacks against domestic and foreign targets and assassinations of Chileans. Responsible for many attacks on Mormon churches and US businesses from 1986 through 1992. In November 1990 an FPMR/D bomb concealed in a softball bat killed a Canadian and injured a US Embassy officer. The group attacked a Marine guard van at the US Embassy on 16 February 1991 with an antitank rocket that did not detonate and automatic weapons fire, injuring one US marine.

Strength

1,000 to 1,500.

Location/Area of Operation

Chile.

External Aid

Received training and weapons support from Cuba in past years, none in 1991. May cross-train with Peru's MRTA.

**MJL (see Lautaro Youth
Movement)****Morazanist Patriotic
Front (FPM)****Description**

A radical, leftist terrorist group that first appeared in the late 1980s. Attacks made in protest of US intervention in Honduran economic and political affairs.

Activities

Attacks on US, mainly military, personnel in Honduras. Claimed responsibility for attack on a bus in March 1990 that wounded seven US servicemen. Claimed bombing of Peace Corps office in December 1988, bus

bombing that wounded three US servicemen in February 1989, attack on US convoy in April 1989, and grenade attack that wounded seven US soldiers in La Ceiba in July 1989.

Strength

Unknown, probably relatively small.

Location/Area of Operation

Honduras.

External Aid

Had ties to former Government of Nicaragua and possibly Cuba.

Mozambican National Resistance (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana, or RENAMO)

Description

Established in 1976 by the Rhodesian security services, primarily to operate against anti-Rhodesian guerrillas based in Mozambique. South Africa subsequently developed RENAMO into an insurgent group opposing the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

Activities

Operates as a guerrilla insurgency against Mozambican Government and civilian targets; frequently and increasingly runs cross-border operations into Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia, where it has murdered and kidnapped numerous civilians and destroyed property.

Strength

20,000 guerrillas.

Location/Area of Operation

Mozambique; border areas of Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia. External Aid Assistance previously received from South Africa as well as from private individuals and groups in Europe and elsewhere.

MRTA

(see Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement)

National Liberation Army (ELM)—Bolivia

Description

Claims to be revived ELN that was established by Che Guevara in the 1960s and was active into the early 1970s. Holds traditional Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideologies. Operates as an umbrella group over numerous small Bolivian subversive movements that include the CNPZ.

Activities

During 1991 focused on domestic Bolivian targets. See Nestor Paz Zamora Commission (CNPZ) for further

information on ELN activities. Threats against US interests continued through 1992. Probably responsible for fake bomb placed in US Embassy elevator in April 1991.

Strength
Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation
Bolivia.

External Aid
May receive training, logistic, and other limited support from Peru's MRTA.

**National Liberation
Army (ELN)—Colombia**

Description
Rural-based, anti-US, Maoist-Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group formed in 1963. Engaged in unsuccessful peace talks with the Government of Colombia during 1991.

Activities
Periodically kidnaps foreign employees of large corporations and holds them for very large ransom payments. Extortion and bombing attacks against US and other foreign businesses in Colombia, particularly the petroleum industry. Has inflicted major damage on oil pipelines since 1986.

Strength
1,000 to 2,000.

Location/Area of Operation
Colombia.

External Aid
In the past received limited arms and training from Cuba and training from Nicaragua.

**Nestor Paz Zamora
Commission (CNPZ)**

Description
Radical leftist terrorist organization that first appeared in October 1990. Named after deceased brother of President Paz Zamora. Currently operates under the ELN (Bolivia) umbrella. Violent, extremely anti-US, Marxist-Leninist organization.

Activities
The group attacked the US Embassy Marine guard-house on 10 October 1990 with automatic weapons and a bomb. One Bolivian policeman was killed and another seriously injured in the attack.

Strength
Unknown. Probably fewer than 100.

**New People's Army
(NPA)**

Location/Area of Operation
Bolivia.

External Aid
Peru's MRTA has provided training, limited funding, and logistic support.

Description
The guerrilla arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, an avowedly Maoist group formed in December 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the government through protracted guerrilla warfare. Although primarily a rural-based guerrilla group, the NPA has an active urban infrastructure to carry out terrorism; uses city-based assassination squads called sparrow units. Derives most of its funding from contributions of supporters and revolutionary taxes extorted from local business.

Activities
In addition to guerrilla activities, has used urban terrorism, including attacks on government officials, police, and military officers in Manila and other major cities. Has vowed to kill US citizens who allegedly are involved in the government's counterinsurgency campaign. The NPA has killed 10 US military members and private American citizens in the Philippines since 1987. Attacked some US businesses located in rural areas who refused to pay so-called revolutionary taxes.

Strength
16,000, plus support groups.

Location/Area of Operation
Philippines.

External Aid
Receives funding from overseas fundraisers in Western Europe and elsewhere; also linked to Libya. Diverts some funding of humanitarian aid.

**Palestine Liberation
Front (PLF)**

Description
Terrorist group that broke away from the PFLP-GC in mid-1970s. Later split again into pro-PLO, pro-Syrian, and pro-Libyan factions. Pro-PLO faction led by Muhammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), who became member of PLO Executive Committee in 1984 but left the Executive Committee in 1991.

Activities
Abu Abbas-led faction carried out abortive seaborne attack staged from Libya against Israel on 30 May

1990. Abbas's groups were also responsible for October 1985 attack on the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of US citizen Leon Klinghoffer. A warrant for Abu Abbas's arrest is outstanding in Italy. Others who were involved in the hijacking are wanted elsewhere. Openly supported Iraq during Gulf war.

Strength

At least 50.

Location/Area of Operation

PLO faction based in Tunisia until Achille Lauro attack. Now based in Iraq.

External Aid

Receives logistic and military support mainly from PLO, but also Libya and Iraq.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)**Description**

Founded in 1964 as a Palestinian nationalist umbrella organization dedicated to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. After the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, control devolved to the leadership of the various fedayeen militia groups, the most dominant of which was Yasser Arafat's Al-Fatah. In 1969, Arafat became chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, a position he still holds. In the early 1980s, PLO became fragmented into several contending groups but remains the preeminent Palestinian organization. The United States considers the PLO an umbrella organization that includes several constituent groups and individuals holding differing views on terrorism. At the same time, US policy accepts that elements of the PLO have advocated, carried out, or accepted responsibility for acts of terrorism. PLO Chairman Arafat publicly renounced terrorism in December 1988 on behalf of the PLO. The United States considers that all PLO groups, including Al-Fatah, Force 17, Hawari Group, PLF, and PFLP, are bound by Arafat's renunciation of terrorism. The US-PLO dialogue was suspended after the PLO failed to condemn the 30 May 1990 PLF attack on Israeli beaches. PLF head Abu Abbas left the PLO Executive Committee in September 1991; his seat was filled by another PLF member.

Activities

In the early 1970s, several groups affiliated with the PLO carried out numerous international terrorist attacks. By the mid-1970s, under international pressure, the PLO claimed it would restrict attacks to Israel and the occupied territories. Several terrorist attacks were

later carried out by groups affiliated with the PLO/Fatah, including the Hawari Group, the Palestine Liberation Front, and Force 17, against targets inside and outside Israel.

Strength

See numbers for affiliated groups.

Location/Area of Operation

Tunis, other bases in various countries in the Middle East.

External Aid

See affiliated groups. Accurate public information on financial support for the PLO by Arab governments is difficult to obtain.

Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)

Description

The PIJ originated among militant Palestinian fundamentalists in the Gaza Strip during the 1970s. The PIJ may be a series of loosely affiliated factions, rather than a cohesive group. The PIJ is committed to the creation of an Islamic Palestinian state and the destruction of Israel through holy war. Because of its strong support for Israel, the United States has been identified as an enemy of the PIJ. The PIJ also opposes moderate Arab governments that it believes have been tainted by Western secularism.

Activities

The PIJ demonstrated its terrorist credentials when it attacked a tour bus in Egypt in February 1990 and killed 11 people, including nine Israelis. The PIJ also has carried out cross-border raids against Israeli targets in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. A PIJ leader in Jordan has publicly threatened to attack US interests. PIJ agents were arrested in Egypt in September 1991 while attempting to enter the country to conduct terrorism.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operations

Primarily Israel and occupied territories and other parts of the Middle East, including Jordan and Lebanon.

External Aid

Uncertain, possibly Iran and Syria.

PKK (see Kurdistan Workers Party)

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of Palestine
(PFLP)**

Description

Marxist-Leninist group that is a member of the PLO founded in 1967 by George Habash. After Fatah, is the most important military and political organization in the Palestinian movement. Advocates a Pan-Arab revolution. Although remaining in the PLO, Habash has publicly differed with Arafat. Has spawned several dangerous splinter groups.

Activities

Committed numerous international terrorist attacks between 1970 and 1977. Since the death in 1978 of Wadi Haddad, its terrorist planner, PFLP has carried out numerous attacks against Israeli or moderate Arab targets.

Strength

800.

Location/Area of Operation

Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and the occupied territories.

External Aid

Receives most of its financial and military assistance from Syria and Libya.

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of
Palestine—General
Command (PFLP-GC)**

Description

Split from the PFLP in 1968, claiming that it wanted to focus more on fighting and less on politics. Violently opposed to Arafat's PLO. Led by Ahmad Jabril, a former captain in the Syrian Army. Closely allied with, supported by, and probably directed by Syria.

Activities

Claims to have specialized in suicide operations. Has carried out numerous cross-border terrorist attacks into Israel, using unusual means, such as hot-air balloons and motorized hang gliders. Hafiz Kassem Dalkamoni, a ranking PFLP-GC official, was convicted in Germany in June 1991 for bombing US troop trains. He faces additional charges in Germany for other terrorist offenses, including manslaughter.

Strength

Several hundred.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquarters in Damascus with bases in Lebanon and cells in Europe.

External Aid

Receives logistic and military support from Syria, its chief sponsor. Financial support from Libya. Safehaven in Syria. Support also from Iran.

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of
Palestine—Special
Command (PFLP-SC)**

Description

Marxist-Leninist group formed by Abu Salim in 1979 after breaking away from the now-defunct PFLP—Special Operations Group.

Activities

Has claimed responsibility for several notorious international terrorist attacks in Western Europe, including the bombing of a restaurant frequented by US servicemen in Torrejon, Spain, in April 1985. Eighteen Spanish civilians were killed in the attack.

Strength

50.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates out of southern Lebanon, in various areas of the Middle East, and in Western Europe.

External Aid

Probably receives financial and military support from Syria, Libya, and Iraq.

**Popular Struggle Front
(PSF)**

Description

Radical Palestinian terrorist group once closely involved in the Syrian-dominated Palestinian National Salvation Front. Led by Dr. Samir Ghosheh. Rejoined the PLO in September 1991.

Activities

Terrorist attacks against Israeli, moderate Arab, and PLO targets.

Strength

Fewer than 300.

Location/Area of Operation

Mainly Syria and Lebanon, and elsewhere in the Middle East.

External Aid

Receives support from Syria and may now receive aid from the PLO.

**Provisional Irish
Republican Army
(PIRA)
aka: The Provos**

Description

A radical terrorist group formed in 1969 as the clandestine armed wing of Sinn Fein, a legal political movement dedicated to removing British forces from Northern Ireland and then to unify Ireland. Has a Marxist orientation. Organized into small, tightly knit cells under the leadership of the Army Council.

Activities

Bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, extortion, and robberies. Targets government and private-sector interests—including senior British officials and British military targets in Western Europe—and Northern Irish Protestant paramilitary organizations. Has become increasingly indiscriminate in its spectacular bombing attacks. PIRA has stepped up operations on mainland Britain over the past three years, conducting numerous attacks there during 1992. In April, it exploded a huge van bomb in London, killing three people and wounding 90 others, including one American. In the autumn, the PIRA launched a major bombing campaign in London against train stations, hotels, and shopping areas, resulting in casualties and major property damage.

Strength

Several hundred, plus several thousand sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain, and Western Europe.

External Aid

Has received aid from a variety of groups and countries and considerable training and arms from Libya and, at one time, the PLO. Also is suspected of receiving funds and arms from sympathizers in the United States. Maintains links to ETA.

Red Army Faction (RAF)**Description**

The small and disciplined RAF is the successor to the Baader-Meinhof Gang, which originated in the student protest movement in the 1960s. Ideology is an obscure mix of Marxism and Maoism; committed to armed struggle. Organized into hardcore cadres that carry out terrorist attacks and a network of supporters who provide logistic and propaganda support. Has survived despite numerous arrests of top leaders over the years.

Activities

Bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, and robberies. Targets German Government and private sector and US interests. Among the latter, attempted assassination in Belgium of NATO Commander (1979); bombing of NATO Air Force headquarters in Ramstein (1981); rocket attack of USAREUR Commander in

Heidelberg (1981); and bombing of Rhein-Main Air Force Base (1985). In February 1991, the RAF fired approximately 250 assault rifle rounds at the US Embassy in Bonn, and in April the group assassinated the German Trust Agency director, Detlev Karsten Rohwedder.

Strength

Ten to 20, plus several hundred supporters.

Location/Area of Operations

Germany.

External Aid

Basically self-sustaining, but during Baader-Meinhof period received some support from Middle Eastern terrorist groups; some ties may still exist. The RAF received logistic support, sanctuary, and training from the German Democratic Republic during the early 1980s. The RAF appears to be developing closer ties to GRAPO in Spain.

RENAMO (see Mozambican National Resistance)

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

Description

Established in 1966 as military wing of Colombian Communist Party; is largest guerrilla group there. Goal is to overthrow government and ruling class; anti-United States. Organized along military lines, includes at least one urban front.

Activities

Armed attacks against Colombian targets, bombings of US businesses, kidnappings of Colombians and foreigners for ransom, and assassinations. Traffics in drugs and has well-documented ties to drug traffickers. Peace talks with Colombian Government have proved unsuccessful.

Strength

Approximately 4,500 to 5,500 armed combatants and 10,000 supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

FARC has ties to Cuba; amount of aid unknown.

Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17 November)

Description

A radical leftist group established in 1975 and named for the November 1973 student uprising protesting the

military regime. Anti-US, anti-Turkish, anti-NATO; committed to violent overthrow of the regime, ouster of US bases, removal of Turkish military presence from Cyprus, and severing of Greece's ties to NATO and the EC. Organization is obscure, possibly affiliated with other Greek terrorist groups.

Activities

Initial attacks were selected handgun assassinations against senior US officials, including US Embassy official Richard Welch in 1975 and US Navy Capt. George Tsantes in 1983. Began assassinating Greek officials and public figures in 1976 and added bombings, including attacks against US military buses in 1987 and assassination of US defense attache William Nordeen in 1988. Since 1990 has expanded targeting to include EC facilities and foreign firms investing in Greece and added improvised rocket attacks to its methods. In 1991 was responsible for at least five of the 15 terrorist attacks against coalition targets in Greece during the Gulf war, including the assassination in March of a US Army sergeant. Also stepped up attacks against Turkish interests with attempted murder of Turkish Embassy official in July 1991, and assassination of Turkish Embassy press attache in October 1991.

Strength

Unknown, but presumed to be small.

Location/Area of Operations

Greece, primarily in Athens metropolitan area.

External Aid

May receive support from ELA and other Greek terrorist group cadres.

Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA)

Description

Formed in 1971 to oppose the Greek military junta; is a self-described leftwing revolutionary, anticapitalist, anti-imperialist group. Organization is unclear, but probably consists of a loose coalition of several very small and violent groups or affiliates, possibly including 17 November.

Activities

Before 1974, was nonviolent; turned to terrorism after removal of junta. Has targeted US military and business facilities and, since 1986, stepped up attacks on Greek Government and commercial interests; primary method has been bombings of buildings, apparently without intent to endanger life. Safehouse raid in November 1990 revealed weapons cache and direct

contacts with 1 May and Revolutionary Solidarity; during 1991, ELA and 1 May claimed joint responsibility for over 20 bombings.

Strength

Unknown, perhaps up to 20 or 30, plus supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Greece.

External Aid

No known foreign sponsors.

Description

Peru's largest subversive organization is among the world's most dangerous and ruthless terrorist groups. Formed in late 1960s by then university professor Abimael Guzman Reynoso. Goal is to destroy existing Peruvian institutions and replace them with a peasant revolutionary regime as well as to rid Peru of foreign influences. Has extensive ties to narcoproducers and narcotraffickers working in Peru.

Activities

Killed two foreigners in 1992. Engages in particularly brutal forms of terrorism. Originally rural based, but has increasingly operated in urban areas since 1986. Has attacked diplomatic missions of nearly every country represented in Peru, foreign businesses, foreign and domestic humanitarian aid projects, in addition to Peruvian Government and private-sector targets. September arrest of Guzman and three other politburo members in Lima was severe blow.

Strength

4,000 to 5,000 combatants. Strong rural support base.

Location/Area of Operation

Peru.

External Aid

No known foreign sponsors, although SL sympathizers in Latin America, North America, and Europe obtain political and possibly some financial support from local radicals. Receives money from drug trade, including Colombian narcotics traffickers.

**Sendero Luminoso
(Shining Path, SL)**

**17 November (see
Revolutionary Organiza-
tion 17 November)**

Sikh Terrorism

Description

Sikh terrorism is sponsored by a number of Indian and expatriate Sikh groups who want to carve out an independent Sikh state called Khalistan ("Land of the Pure") from Indian territory. Sikh violence outside India, which surged following the Indian Army's 1984 assault on the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, has decreased but remains high. Groups that have carried out acts of terrorism include the Dashmesh or 10th Regiment (active in India, Germany, and Canada); Dal Khalsa; Babbar Khalsa (India, Western Europe, Canada); and the All-India Sikh Students Federation (militant wing of the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, now splintered).

Activities

Regular and bloody attacks mounted frequently in India against Hindus and against Indian officials and facilities, particularly in Punjab; they include assassinations, bombings, and kidnappings. Sikh extremists probably bombed the Air India jet downed over the Irish Sea in June 1985, killing 329 passengers and crew. On the same day, a bomb planted by Sikhs on an Air India flight from Vancouver exploded in Tokyo's Narita airport, killing two Japanese baggage handlers. In 1991, Sikh terrorists attempted to assassinate the Indian Ambassador in Romania—once India's senior police officer in Punjab (1986-89)—and kidnapped and held the Romanian Charge in New Delhi for seven weeks. Sikh attacks within India, ranging from kidnappings and bombings to assassinations, continue at a high level. Indian security forces captured or killed many Sikh leaders in 1992, however, and total civilian deaths in Punjab have dropped as compared to 1991, when more than 3,300 civilians died. There was a marked drop in the number of killings during the closing months of 1992.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

India, Western Europe, and North America.

External Aid

Sikh expatriates have formed a variety of international organizations that lobby for the Sikh cause overseas. Most prominent are the World Sikh Organization and the International Sikh Youth Federation.

Description

Leftwing Catalan separatist terrorist group formed in the 1970s with the goal of establishing an independent

Terra Lliure (TL)
(Free Land)

**Tupac Amaru
Revolutionary
Movement (MRTA)**

Marxist state in the Spanish Provinces of Catalonia and Valencia. Leadership announced in July 1991 that the group had ceased terrorist operations, but hardcore members may remain active.

Activities

Mainly small-scale bombing attacks against property in northeastern Spain. Targets include foreign banks and travel agencies. Reportedly renounced terrorism in July 1991.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Spain.

External Aid

None known.

Description

Traditional Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement in Peru formed in 1983. Led by Nestor Cerpa and Victor Polay. Objective is to rid Peru—and perhaps region—of “imperialist” influence and establish a Marxist regime.

Activities

Responsible for more anti-US attacks than any other group in Latin America. In 1990 and 1991, attacked the US Ambassador's residence, bombed the US Consulate and US-Peruvian Binational Center, and attacked US businesses and Mormon churches. Attacked Peru's Presidential Palace and President Fujimori's airplane in 1991. Attacks down in 1992 because of internal dissension, increased government pressure, and June arrest of MRTA leader Victor Polay.

Strength

1,000 to 2,000 combatants.

Location/Area of Operation

Peru. Bolivia in conjunction with the ELN.

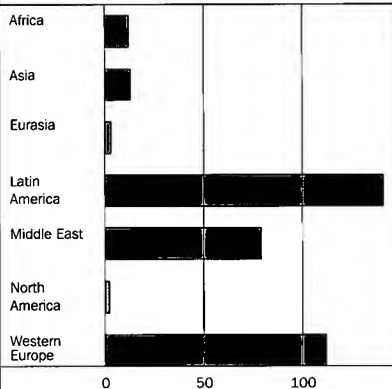
External Aid

Has received training in Cuba. May have ties to Libya.

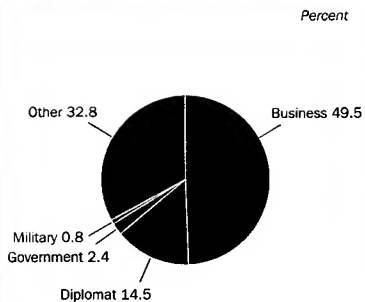
Appendix C
Statistical Review

International Terrorist Incidents, 1992

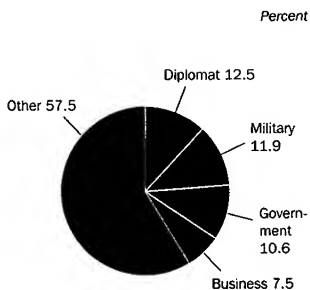
By Region



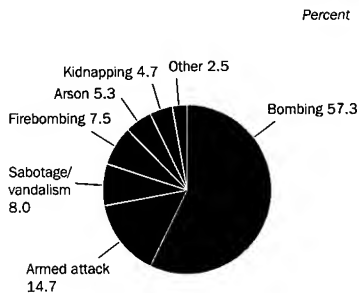
By Type of Facility



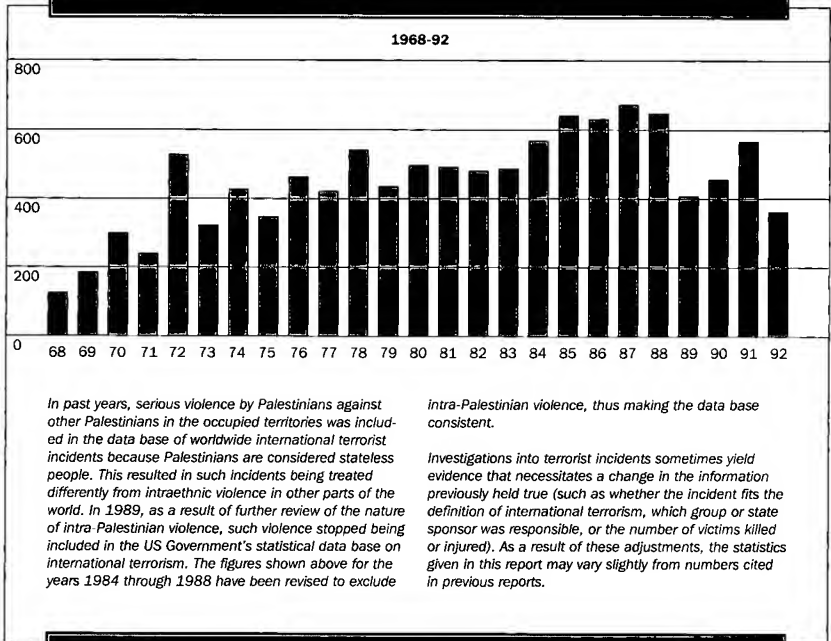
By Type of Victim



By Type of Event



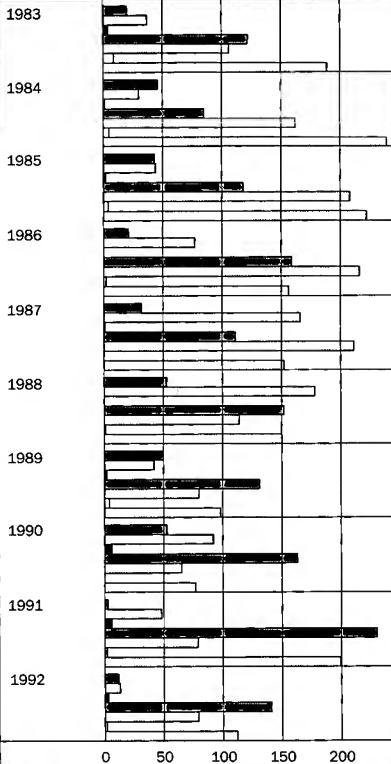
International Terrorist Incidents Over Time



International Terrorist Incidents Over Time (continued)

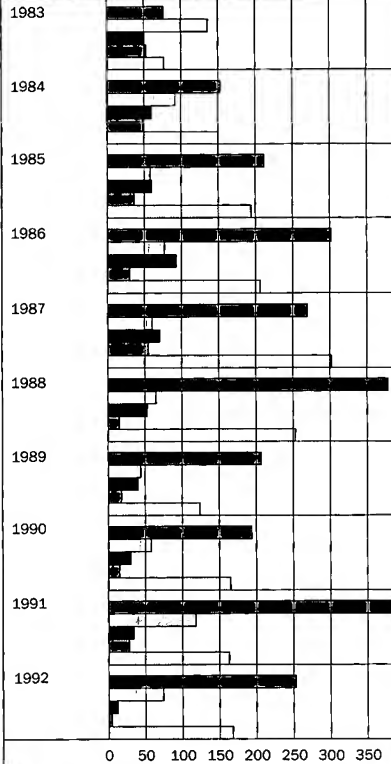
1983-92, by Region

Africa Latin America North America
 Asia Middle East Western Europe
 Eurasia

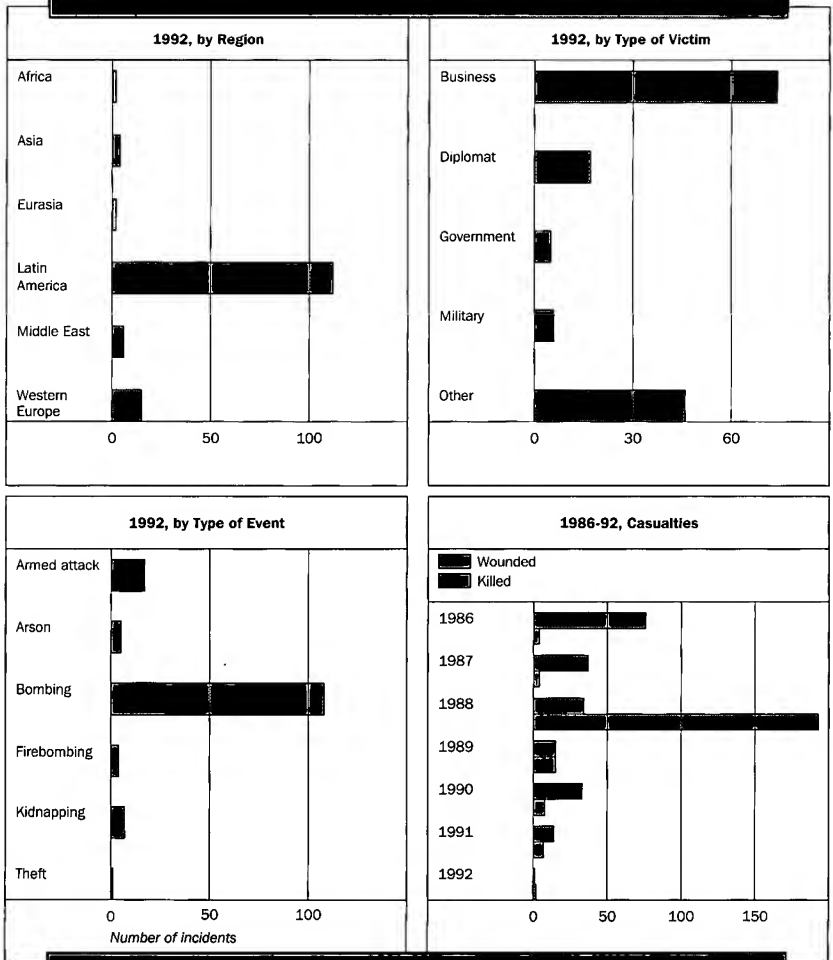


1983-92, by Type of Facility

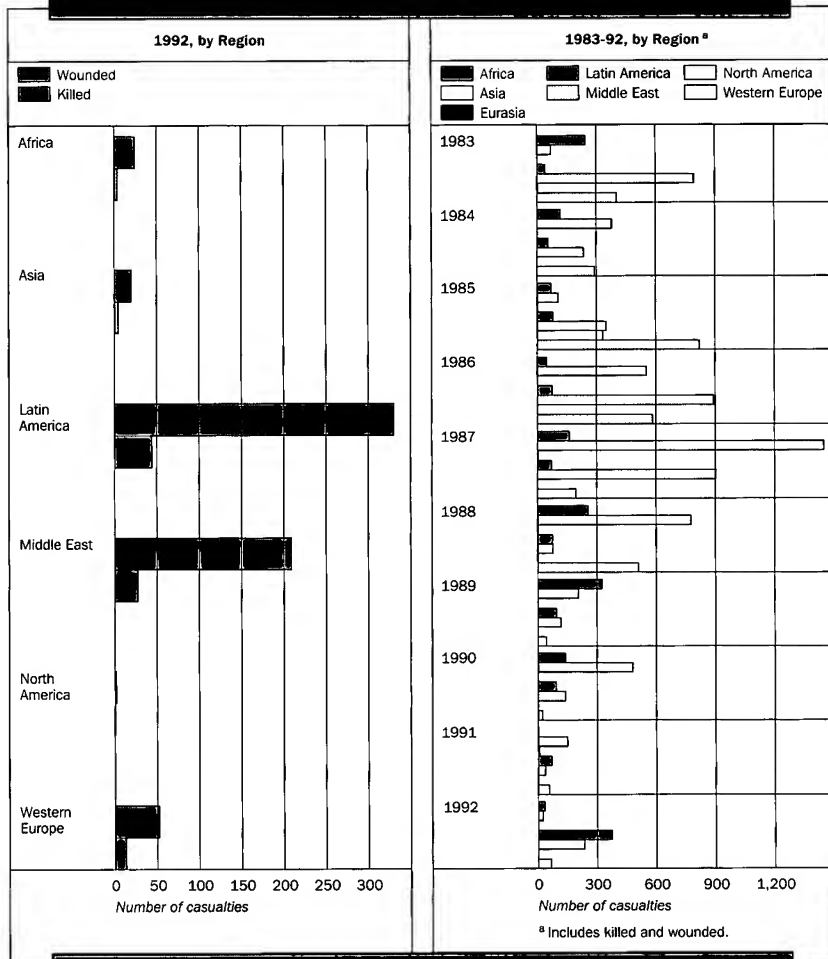
Business Military
 Diplomat Other
 Government



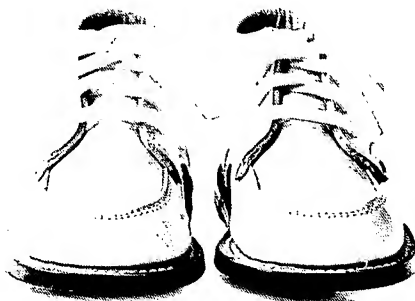
Anti-US Attacks



Casualties Caused by International Terrorist Incidents



\$2 MILLION WON'T BRING BABY DEMETRA BACK.



BUT IT MAY BRING HER MURDERERS TO JUSTICE.

April, 1986: A terrorist bomb explodes on TWA Flight 840. Maria Stylian Klug and her infant daughter Demetra are sucked out of the plane, falling thousands of feet to their death. Others die.

To bring terrorists to justice, the U.S. government offers rewards of up to \$2 million. The money is available under a program to obtain information that helps punish past

terrorist acts or prevents future ones. If you have information: Contact the authorities or the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate, or write to:

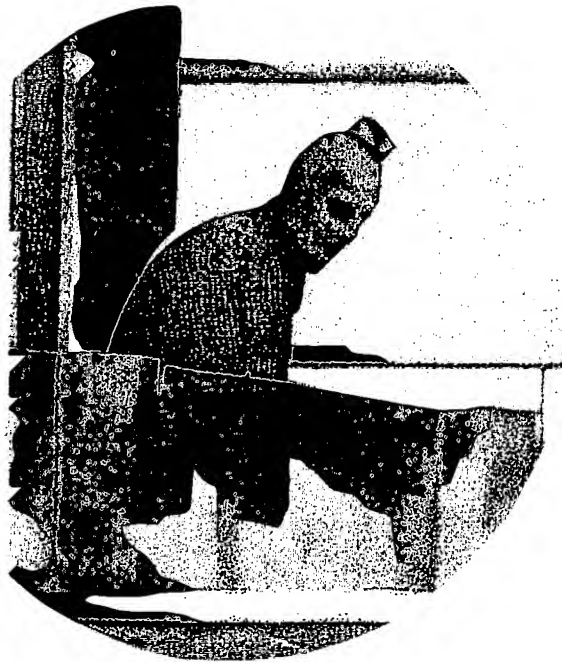
**HEROES
P.O. Box 96781
Washington, DC 20090-6781 U.S.A.**

All identities are kept strictly confidential.





PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1989



April 1990

#186

Department of State Publication 9743
Office of the Secretary of State
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism

Released April 1990

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1989

Introduction

The year 1989 saw a steep decline in the number of terrorist acts committed worldwide—one of the sharpest yearly drops we have recorded since the advent of modern terrorism in 1968. The number of people killed or wounded by terrorists also fell significantly. This is good news. But terrorism remains a serious problem on the international agenda.

Despite the decreased level of activity, the citizens or property of 74 countries were attacked by terrorists last year. The attacks took place in 60 countries in every region of the globe. Terrorists have the capability to inflict massive casualties, as they did last September when they blew up a French airliner killing all 171 innocent persons aboard. The use of terrorism by new criminal and insurgent groups, such as the "extraditables" in Colombia, is cause for concern.

We cannot become complacent. Terrorism is an ongoing threat in today's world, and we must continue to oppose it vigorously.

US Counterterrorism Policy

The US Government has developed a comprehensive strategy to respond to the problem of international terrorism. The first element of our counterterrorism policy is that we do not make concessions of any kind to terrorists. We do not pay ransom, release convicted terrorists from prison, or change our policies to accommodate terrorist demands. Such actions would only lead to more terrorism. And we vigorously encourage other countries to be firm with terrorists, for a solid international front is essential to overall success.

The second element of our strategy is to make state sponsors of terrorism pay a price for their actions. This policy was most graphically demonstrated by the April 1986 bombing raids on terrorist support facilities in Libya. But there are also political, diplomatic and economic actions, public diplomacy, and sanctions—all peaceful measures that can be crafted to discourage states from persisting in their support of terrorism.

Third, the US Government has developed a program of action based on practical measures to bring terrorists to justice, to disrupt their operations, and to destroy their networks. These involve working with our friends and allies to identify, track, apprehend, prosecute, and punish terrorists by using the rule of law. They also include measures designed to protect our citizens abroad by strengthening security and research to develop equipment to prevent terrorist incidents. The final element of our counterterrorism policy is the Department of State's Anti-Terrorism Training Assistance Program (ATA) which gives training in antiterrorism techniques to law enforcement officials around the world. Given our country's strong commitment to human rights, ATA promotes a thorough understanding of the importance of human rights in all aspects of law enforcement. More than 9,000 police and security personnel from 60 countries have participated in this program since its inception.

This strategy has made possible a number of successes. Individually they are modest, but collectively they do suggest that we are gaining ground. The margins between success and failure are thin; they depend greatly on the diligence and persistence of the individuals here and in friendly governments charged with responsibility for intelligence collection, law enforcement, and diplomatic efforts directed against terrorism.

Legislative Requirements

This report is submitted in compliance with Section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988/89 [P.L. 100-204], which requires the Department of State to provide Congress a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a) (1) and (2) of the Act.

As required by legislation, the report includes detailed assessments of foreign countries where significant terrorist acts occurred, and countries about which Congress was notified during the preceding five years pursuant to Section 6 [j] of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (the so-called terrorism list countries that have repeatedly provided support for international terrorism). In addition, the report includes all

relevant information about the previous year's activities of individuals, terrorist groups, or umbrella groups under which such terrorist groups fall, known to be responsible for the kidnaping or death of any American citizen during the preceding five years, and groups known to be financed by "terrorism list" countries.

Definitions

No one definition of terrorism has gained universal acceptance. For the purposes of this report, however, we have chosen the definition commonly used by the US Government for the past 21 years, which also is widely accepted and one which we have used in previous reports.

Accordingly, we consider "terrorism" to be premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents, usually intended to influence an audience. "International terrorism" is terrorism involving the citizens or territory of more than one country.

Note

Adverse mention in this report of individual members of any political, social, ethnic, religious, or national group is not meant to imply that all members of that group are terrorists. Indeed, terrorists represent a small minority of dedicated, often fanatical, individuals in most such groups. It is that small group—and their actions—that is the subject of this report.

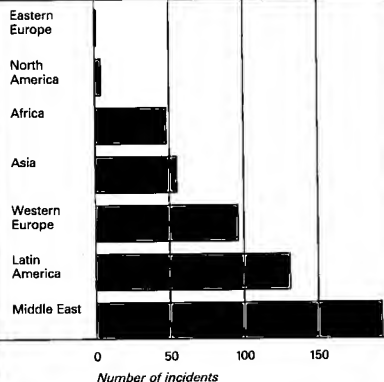
Ambassador Morris D. Busby
Office of the Coordinator
for Counter-Terrorism

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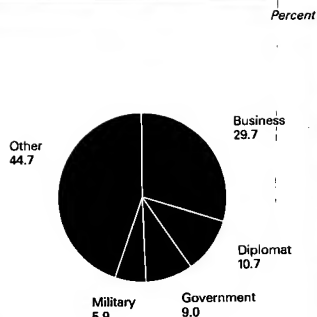
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International Terrorist Incidents, 1989

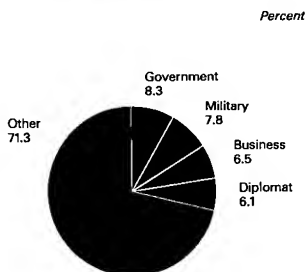
By Region



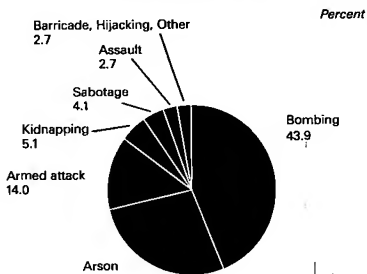
By Type of Facility



By Type of Victim



By Type of Event



Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1989

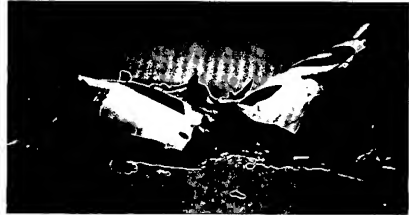
The Year in Review

The level of international terrorism worldwide in 1989 declined sharply from that of 1988, dropping by almost 38 percent from 856 incidents in 1988 to 528.¹ The Middle East continued to experience the largest number of incidents of international terrorism, incurring 193 attacks—37 percent of the total worldwide. The proportion of international terrorism connected with the Middle East increases to 45 percent, however, when Middle East spillover attacks into other regions are added. These compare to statistics of 36 percent and 41 percent, respectively, in 1988. With 131 attacks, or 25 percent of the total, Latin America ranked second. Western Europe was third with 96 incidents. With the reduction of Afghan-sponsored attacks in Pakistan, Asia dropped to fourth with 55 incidents. Africa was fifth with 48 attacks. Four international terrorist attacks took place in North America. One incident was recorded in Eastern Europe during the year, although Soviet and East European interests were attacked in other parts of the world.

Several factors were responsible for the major decrease in international terrorism:

- The Afghan Government curtailed its terrorist campaign in Pakistan after Soviet troops were withdrawn.
- Yasser Arafat's renunciation of terrorism resulted in a sharp decline in operations by groups affiliated with the PLO.

¹ In past years, serious violence by Palestinians against other Palestinians in the Occupied Territories was included as international terrorism in the database of worldwide incidents because Palestinians are considered stateless persons. This resulted in such incidents being treated differently from intra-ethnic violence in other parts of the world. As a result of further review of the nature of intra-Palestinian violence, such violence is no longer included in the US Government's statistical database on international terrorism. This new refinement in the 1989 statistical database ensures its continuing accuracy and reliability. Intra-Palestinian violence, however, remains a serious concern. See inset on the Palestinian uprising.

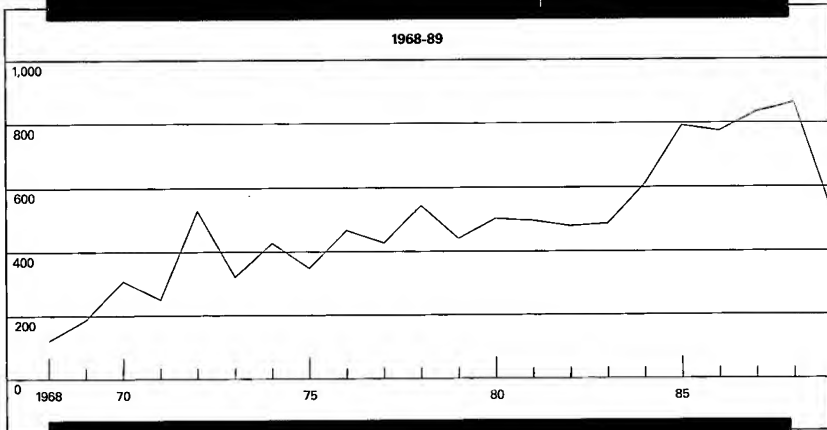


Wreckage of UTA Flight 772

- Dissension within the Abu Nidal organization (ANO)—previously one of the most active and deadly terrorist groups—and its focus on Lebanese militia matters decreased the group's operations.
- A number of states involved in terrorism, including Libya and Syria, remained wary of getting caught sponsoring terrorists and reduced their support. Iran was a notable exception to the trend.
- Partly in response to internal problems and enhanced counterterrorist measures, many terrorist groups focused on building their infrastructure throughout the world to support attacks in the future.
- Counterterrorist capabilities continued to improve in most parts of the world, and cooperation among governments increased.

There was only one "spectacular" international terrorist operation in 1989—the bombing of UTA Flight 772 over Niger on 19 September. That attack accounted for 171 deaths, the greatest number associated with a single attack during the year. Investigators have not determined who was responsible. Terrorist "spectaculars" may well be

International Terrorist Incidents Over Time



becoming more rare as there seems to be a growing perception among terrorists that they have not achieved their goals with operations such as airline hijackings and that such attacks are increasingly difficult to conduct. Moreover, some of the groups most capable of carrying out such operations have focused their energies elsewhere.

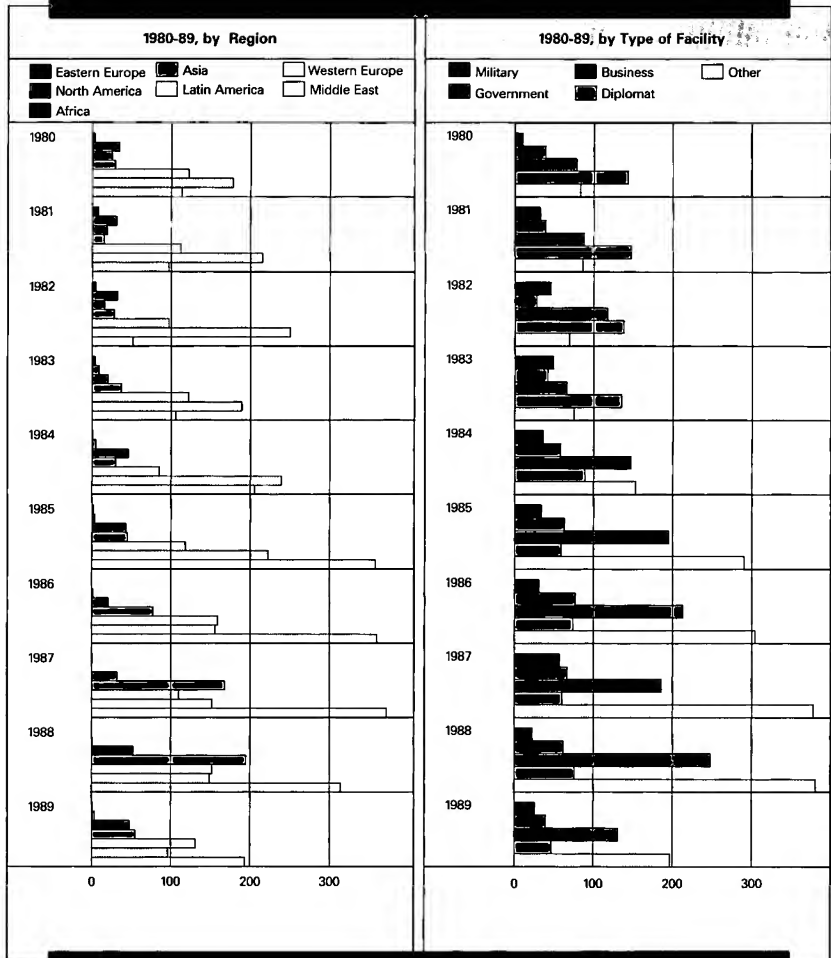
The depiction of the alleged execution of US Marine Corps Col. William R. Higgins on 31 July captured headlines and brought worldwide condemnation of the Iranian-backed terrorists responsible. Elsewhere, narcotraffickers in Colombia are believed responsible for several horrific attacks using terrorist methods to achieve their criminal goals. This likely includes the late November bombing of a domestic Avianca flight out of Bogota in which all 111 on board perished.

The 528 international terrorist incidents recorded in 1989 resulted in 390 victims killed and 397 wounded. Fourteen terrorists were killed and 23 wounded. Reflecting the decline in the number of incidents, this represents a drop from 1988 when 638 victims were killed and 1,125

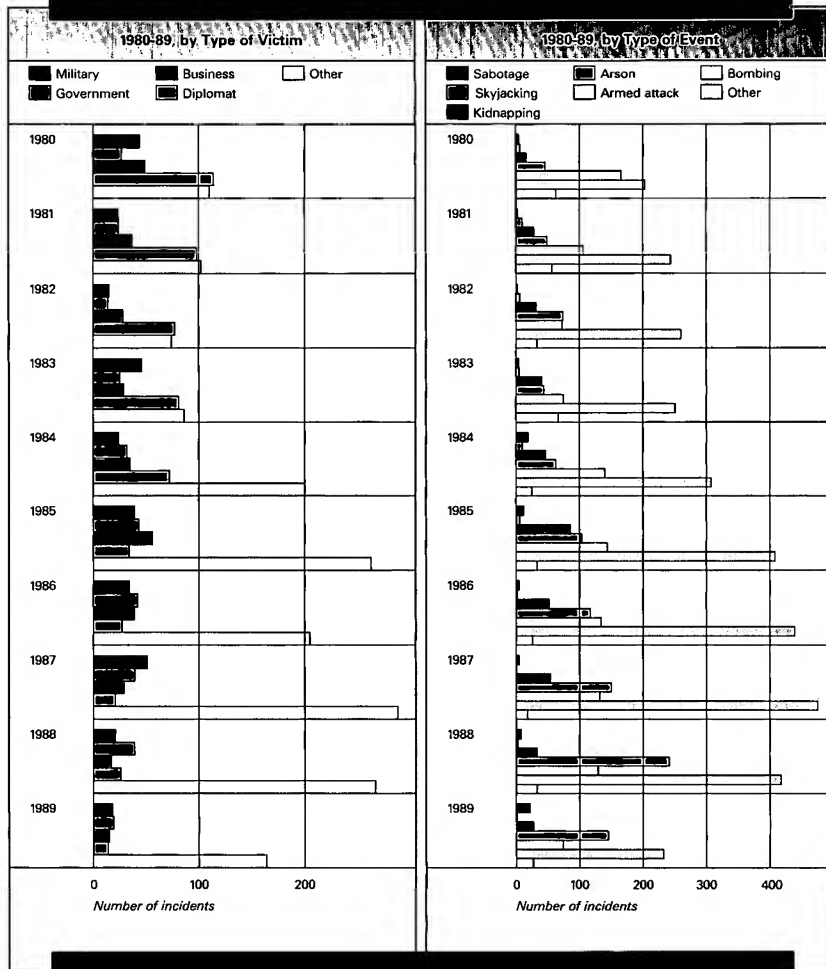
wounded. In 1988, 22 terrorists were killed and six wounded. The downing of UTA Flight 772 emphasized the continuing growth of casualties in Africa, from a total of 125 killed and 130 wounded in 1988 to 269 killed and 39 wounded in 1989. Asia experienced the most significant decline in casualties with the reduction in the Afghan campaign in Pakistan, dropping from 156 killed and 599 wounded in 1988 to 57 killed and 153 wounded in 1989. International terrorism in the Middle East accounted for 29 persons killed and 111 injured. Twenty-one persons were killed and 73 wounded in Latin America. In Western Europe, there were 14 victims killed and 21 wounded in international terrorists attacks.

The number of terrorist attacks and casualties suffered by the United States declined in 1989 from 1988, but US interests continued to be the most frequently targeted by international terrorists. In 1988, 193 attacks were directed against the United States, compared with 165 in 1989, a decline of 15 percent. Casualties among US citizens also

International Terrorist Incidents Over Time (Continued)



International Terrorist Incidents Over Time (Continued)



declined, from 192 killed and 40 wounded in 1988 to 16 killed and 19 injured in 1989. The drop reflects, for the most part, the absence of a major incident that caused a large number of casualties, such as the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988. The largest share of the attacks, or 64 percent, took place in Latin America, with bombings of oil pipelines partly owned by US companies accounting for most of the incidents. Almost 14 percent of the anti-US incidents took place in Asia, 13 percent in Western Europe, 5 percent in the Middle East, and 1 percent in Africa.

International terrorists attacked the citizens and property of 74 countries in a total of 60 countries. The United States was the most frequently targeted, followed by Israel. With the continuing increase in security for official interests, terrorists again carried out most of the attacks—75 percent of the total worldwide—against businesses, tourists, and other nonofficial targets. Attacks against international organizations and government targets decreased to 19 percent of the total. Attacks on noncombatant military targets increased marginally, to 41 from 38 in 1988; there were 88 in 1987.

The number of attacks by type followed a well-established pattern. Terrorists relied most frequently on bombings (44 percent of the total); arson was second (28 percent). Terrorists used firearms and other types of handheld weapons in 14 percent of the attacks. The incidence of kidnappings declined slightly but occurred in about 5 percent of the attacks. Approximately 44 percent of the kidnappings occurred in Latin America, with 19 percent in the Middle East.

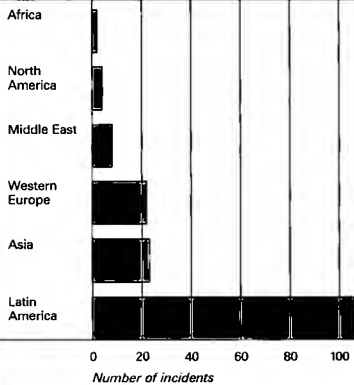
The number of terrorist incidents that could be attributed to state sponsors declined in 1989. Evidence indicated 58 incidents involved state sponsors in 1989, a drop of 67 percent from 1988 when 176 such attacks were noted. The decrease was partly due to the ability of a number of states that have aided terrorist groups to effectively mask their involvement. The greatest portion of the drop resulted from Kabul's apparent curtailment of its bombing campaign in Pakistan following the removal of Soviet military forces. Iran's involvement in terrorism was not detected as frequently in 1989, but we suspect an upturn in its support during the second half of the year reflects a return to a greater pace of operations. Libya and Syria were not directly tied to any attacks in 1989, but they continue to provide various forms of support for several terrorist groups.

The spillover of Middle Eastern terrorism outside that region accounted for 43 attacks in 1989, down from 45 in 1988. The attacks in 1989 resulted in 181 persons killed and 15 wounded. Thirty-one incidents took place in Western Europe. Ten incidents took place in the United Kingdom and mostly were attacks on bookstores and businesses connected with Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses*. Of the remainder, six were in Turkey; four in Pakistan and Belgium, and three in the United States; two each in Austria, France, and the Netherlands; and one each in Afghanistan, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Niger, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, and West Germany.

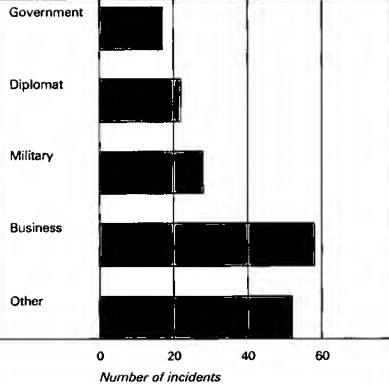
Despite the decline in international attacks in 1989, terrorists retain the potential for resuming a greater level of violence, particularly against the United States. Terrorists in the Philippines appear more likely to broaden their targeting of US citizens to increase pressure on the United States to withdraw, and rebel soldiers may retaliate for US support to the Aquino government during the failed coup attempt in December. In Latin America, US interests in Panama may be targeted by diehard supporters of General Noriega, and other radicals in the region and in other parts of the world may use Washington's military action in Panama as a pretext for stepped-up targeting. Other developments worldwide could spark increased terrorist operations; rivalries among Middle Eastern governments—particularly between Iran and Saudi Arabia, which has already generated a campaign of violence by Iran—and emerging alliances among Middle Eastern sponsors and groups, such as between Iran and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) and other radical Palestinian groups, are of special concern. Ethnic groups in the Caucasus, Moldavia, and other areas of the Soviet Union may resort to terrorism to achieve their goals, as could some of the numerous factions throughout Eastern Europe. Emigre communities in Western Europe and the United States could be drawn into supporting the violence. West European terrorist groups remain a major threat. Basque and Northern Ireland terrorists are unlikely to reduce the pace of their attacks, and other groups, like the Red Army Faction (RAF) in West Germany and the Revolutionary Organization 17 November in Greece, have increased their technical capabilities. In Turkey, domestic problems seem to be fostering an increase of violence by long-dormant groups.

Anti-US Attacks

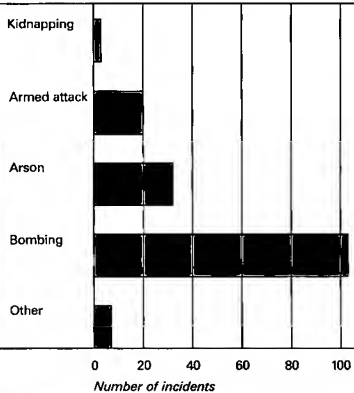
1989, by Region



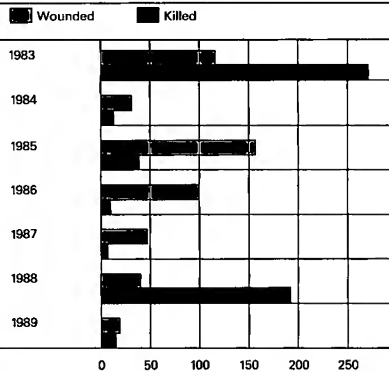
1989, by Type of Victim



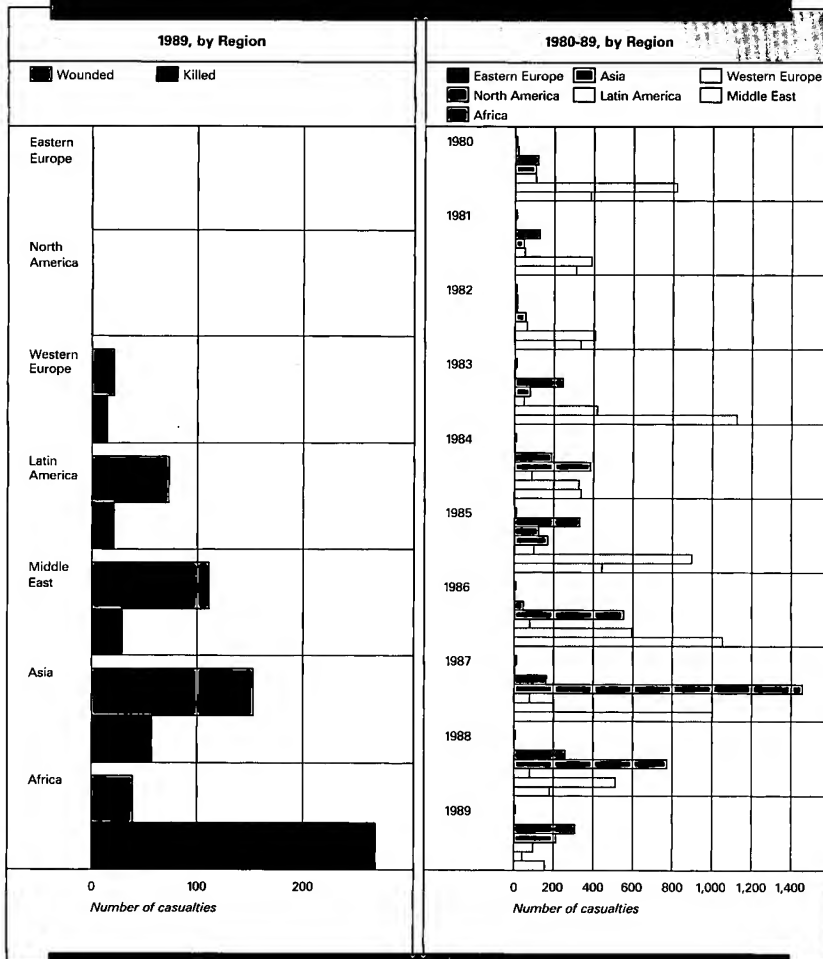
1989, by Type of Event



1983-89, Casualties



Casualties Caused by International Terrorist Incidents



Regional Assessments

The Middle East

The total number of terrorist incidents in the Middle East fell from 313 in 1988 to 193. The incidence of Middle East spillover into other parts of the world declined from 45 to 43. The Iranian campaign against *The Satanic Verses* author Salman Rushdie accounted for a major portion of the attacks of Middle East origin in Western Europe. Of the total terrorist incidents that occurred in the Middle East in 1989, 155—or just over 80 percent—reflected violence in Israel and the occupied territories, compared with 250 in 1988. Of the 1989 total, 117 were in the West Bank and Gaza, a decrease from 205 in 1988. Although no longer counted in the data base as international terrorist incidents because of their intra-ethnic character, there was an upsurge in intra-Palestinian violence, with the killing of many alleged “collaborators.” (See inset on “The Palestinian Uprising.”)

A number of factors contributed to the drop in terrorist incidents in the Middle East in 1989. Continuation of the yearlong US dialogue with the PLO is conditional on Yasser Arafat’s pledge to discontinue PLO terrorism. Since the beginning of the dialogue on 15 December 1988, moreover, we have not been able to independently confirm any act of international terrorism authorized by the PLO’s leadership, although some hardline PLO elements, apparently acting independently, claimed responsibility for several cross-border attacks aimed at Israeli civilian targets.

Another factor is the apparent internal political schism inside one of the most dangerous Middle Eastern terrorist groups—the Abu Nidal organization. The ANO was responsible for a number of attacks in 1988 that resulted in the deaths of nine persons. The group’s activities in 1989, however, were disrupted by a serious internal power struggle in which hundreds of ANO members were apparently killed in a dispute over the group’s terrorist agenda and its leader’s dictatorial style.

The one major terrorist attack that occurred in 1989—the bombing of UTA Flight 772 over Niger on 19 September in which 171 persons were killed—may have been perpetrated by Middle Eastern terrorists. Two statements attributed to the Islamic Jihad organization—a name used by

The Palestinian Uprising

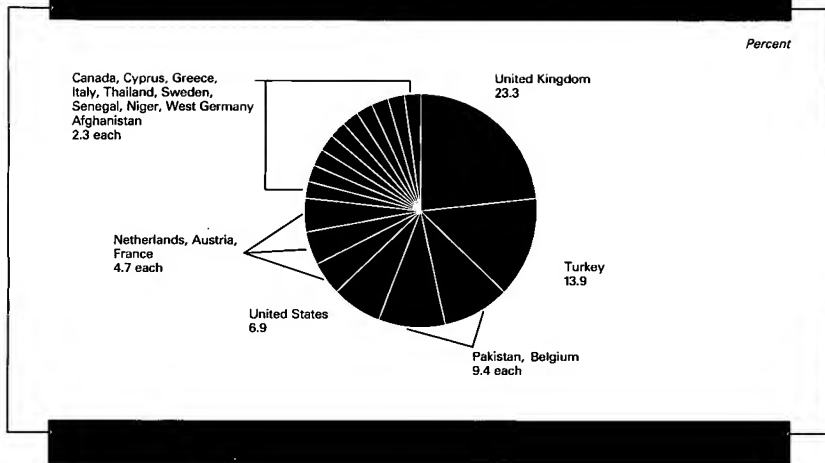
Since 1967, there have been episodic but sometimes intense outbreaks of violence within the occupied territories, reflecting Palestinian opposition to the occupation. In December 1987, there was a dramatic outburst of civilian unrest and violence. This has continued throughout 1989 and has been far more widespread and intensive than at any time heretofore, which has led to a severe crackdown by the Israeli Defense Forces.

The intifada as a whole should be viewed primarily as civil insurrection that contains elements of terrorism in specific instances. Acts of intifada violence frequently go unclaimed and are not clearly tied to specific goals and objectives or organized groups. In the vast majority of the events, it is therefore difficult to assign precise responsibility for specific acts of violence and thus difficult to apply with certainty the criteria of our working definition of terrorism.

Of special concern in 1989 was the large number of attacks by Palestinians against other Palestinians who were alleged to have collaborated with the Israeli authorities. While in 1988 there were approximately 25 such attacks, in 1989 the number had risen to over 120. These attacks usually were by locally formed “strike forces,” neighborhood gangs of Palestinian youths affiliated with the uprising leadership but not completely under its control. Most collaborators were accused criminals and/or paid informers.

The situation in the occupied territories remains a source of deep concern to the United States. Overall, there were more Palestinian deaths than in 1988. A total of 432 Palestinians were killed in intifada-related violence in 1989, of whom 304 were killed by Israeli security forces and settlers and 128 by other Palestinians; 13 Israelis, soldiers and civilians, were killed by Palestinians during 1989.

International Terrorism, 1989: Middle East Spillover by Location



the radical pro-Iranian Hizballah organization—were issued, claiming responsibility for the bombing. Culpability for the bombing has not yet been established and the investigation continues.

Kidnappings and hostage takings also occurred during the year and a US military officer held hostage was murdered by his kidnappers. Five Westerners were taken hostage; a lone Western hostage was released. Hizballah elements and the ANO are the likely suspects in the kidnappings. The July abduction of Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid, a prominent Lebanese cleric, by Israeli forces led to a number of threats against the remaining eight US hostages in Lebanon. The Hizballah group, Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth, claimed in a communique that it had executed US hostage Col. William R. Higgins in retaliation for Obeid's abduction.

Although the statistics on incidents perpetrated by Middle Eastern groups reflect a downturn, there are strong indications that the risk to Western and moderate Arab interests remains as high as ever. Iran continues to actively

use terrorist tactics to advance its revolutionary goals (discussed further in the section on State-Sponsored Terrorism). The Palestinian issue remains unresolved, and the course of the intifada will affect the operational agenda of several Middle Eastern groups vying to influence its direction. The Middle East peace process may result in greater violence by anti-Arafat groups if perceived as a success, or in fragmentation or radicalization of the PLO if perceived as a failure.

Perhaps the greatest potential terrorist threat exists from the growing ties among Iran, its surrogate Hizballah organization in Lebanon, and radical Palestinian groups. Links between Iran and radical Palestinian groups—a relationship that augments Tehran's ties to Hizballah—may have been responsible, according to some press reports, for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.

Algeria

The Algerian Government has condemned terrorism in international forums including the United Nations. The Higher Islamic Council in Algiers has strongly denounced Iranian death threats against author Salman Rushdie. Although Algeria condemns terrorism, it has stated that national liberation groups can legitimately resort to violence to accomplish their ends.

After talks in Algiers between the Government of Spain and the Basque separatist group ETA broke down in April, the Government of Algeria cancelled its provision of good offices and expelled some two dozen ETA members. The Algerian Government also attempted to mediate the release of US, Israeli, European, and other hostages in Lebanon last August, but its efforts failed after Hizballah refused to continue the talks.

There is no extradition agreement between the United States and Algeria, and the government has not acted on our requests for assistance in pursuing terrorist cases. As part of a longstanding policy, Algeria has permitted radical groups, some of whom engage in terrorism, to maintain representation in Algiers. The ANO continues to maintain a presence in Algiers. However, reflecting its growing concern over terrorism, the Algerian Government has taken steps to expand the capabilities of counterterrorism units in the police and security apparatus. We have seen over the past year a more pragmatic stance on terrorism issues.

Egypt

The Egyptian Government has waged a campaign to limit the potential terrorist threat posed by radical Moslem fundamentalists and by Egyptian nationalist groups. Twenty members of Egypt's Revolution—a radical group espousing the militant nationalism of former Egyptian President Nasser—have been on trial for the May 1987 attack on US Embassy personnel and for earlier attacks on Israeli diplomats in which two people were killed. The Egyptian prosecution has requested the death penalty for 10 members of the group and life sentences for the rest. There is no conclusive evidence that the sizable Palestinian and Libyan presence in Egypt poses a major terrorist threat, and the activities of expatriates are closely monitored by Egyptian authorities.

There were no terrorist attacks against US personnel in Egypt during 1989, but a number of bomb threats were made against US and UK interests. At least four telephone threats were made during the year against US and British diplomatic and commercial targets, and in June explosive devices were discovered at the US and British cultural centers in Cairo. An explosive device also was discovered at the Giza pyramids along a road traveled by Western tourists. None of the devices exploded.

Egypt has a strong counterterrorism policy and has publicly branded terrorist acts as criminal. It cooperates with the US and other countries in counterterrorism programs and has taken steps to strengthen its own capabilities across the board. It has called for stronger international cooperation in combating terrorism, including improved sharing of intelligence data, strengthened counterterrorism protocols, and increased assistance to less wealthy nations for use in developing counterterrorism programs.

Iraq

Iraq was removed from the US list of state sponsors of terrorism in 1982. Since the expulsion of the ANO in 1983, Iraq has continued working to improve its international image. Iraq did not sponsor any known acts of international terrorism in 1989. Iraq has continued, however, to provide safehaven to some Palestinian groups, including the Iraqi-created Arab Liberation Front and Abu Abbas's Palestine Liberation Front, responsible for the 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking and killing of an American passenger. In addition, press reports indicate that Abu Ibrahim, the former leader of the now defunct 15 May terrorist organization, has returned to Iraq. Abu Ibrahim is known for the skill with which he built highly sophisticated and lethal suitcase bombs. Iraq continues to support anti-Iranian dissident groups including Mujaheddin-e-Khalq (MEK).

There have been questions in the Turkish media about possible Iraqi support for the terrorist Kurdish Worker's Party (PKK). The Iraqi Government maintains it works effectively with the Turkish Government at the local level on the border as well as on a government to government basis to significantly reduce PKK violence. A major failure was the December 1989 PKK massacre of Turkish villagers near the Iraqi border.

Several terrorist attacks including bombings, apparently targeting foreigners, have taken place in Baghdad beginning in July. The perpetrators are unknown although one attack, a bombing at the New British Club which injured 20 people, was claimed by the United Organization of the Halabjah Martyrs, a suspected radical Kurdish group. An afternoon bombing in mid-December on a main business street killed and wounded many passers-by.

The Iraqi authorities are working with the FAA to improve security at Baghdad's airport.

Israel

Israel remained the primary target of Palestinian terrorist attacks during 1989. Indicative of such attacks:

- On 6 July, a 23-year-old Palestinian seeking revenge against Israel forced a crowded bus into a ravine along the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. Sixteen people were killed, including an American and two Canadian tourists; over 20 were injured. This was the single bloodiest attack directed at civilians in Israel in many years.
- There were a number of fatal attacks by Palestinians against Israeli civilians in Israel.
 - On 21 March, a Palestinian stabbed and killed two Israelis and wounded two others in Tel Aviv.
 - On 3 May, a Palestinian stabbed and killed two Israelis in West Jerusalem and injured an 80-year-old woman and two men.
 - On 9 September, a Palestinian stabbed a bus driver on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway and later admitted to murdering another Israeli at a worksite.
- There were also terrorist attacks by a Jewish extremist group, the Sicarii, and by Israeli settlers. Indicative of such attacks:
 - On 10 April, the Sicarii killed two Palestinians and wounded two others near the Jaffe Gate in Jerusalem. The perpetrators claimed the attack was in retaliation for the stoning of Jewish worshippers earlier in the week. This was the first acknowledged attack by the Sicarii against Palestinians. Previously, Sicarii had claimed credit for attacks on Jewish peace activists.

- On 7 December, Sicarii claimed responsibility for burning the car of a Hebrew University professor; a second firebomb damaged his apartment.
- On 15 December at a village near Nablus, five Israeli settlers fired weapons at the homes and vehicles of several Palestinians and at a mosque. The firing punctured water tanks, broke windows, and caused other damage.

PLO hardliners and Syrian-backed Palestinian groups outside the PLO attempted more than a dozen cross-border attacks on Israel from Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt during the year; no Israeli civilians died as a result of these operations. While the precise target of most of the attacks is unclear, hardline elements in the PLO claimed responsibility for at least three attacks directed at Israeli towns.

Israel has consistently taken a strong position against terrorism and had devoted significant resources to antiterrorism planning and training. Private sector and government-sponsored research is conducted into developing new equipment and techniques, as well as measuring terrorism trends. A massive counterterrorism effort covers neighboring countries known to harbor terrorists or that have failed to inhibit their activities.

Israel uses aggressive measures to protect its citizens and visitors, the best known of which deals with protecting its national air carrier El Al at home and abroad. Ordinary citizens are also trained in counterterrorism tactics, and even school children receive instruction in bomb detection.

Israeli forces have launched preemptive and retaliatory air and commando raids against suspected terrorist installations in neighboring Lebanon. In July, Israeli forces abducted Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid, a leading Hizballah figure in South Lebanon, apparently to obtain information about the whereabouts of Israeli hostages. Arab and other groups branded the abduction terrorist, while Israel defended the action as necessary in view of the threat it faces.

During the past year, Israelis have become increasingly concerned that the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories will result in more violence within pre-1967 Israel. The police and reserve forces have been expanded and surveillance has been heightened. To enhance control over

Foreign Political Hostages Believed Held in Lebanon, 1989

Name/Nationality/Profession	Date/Place Kidnapped	Kidnapping Claimed by	Status
Terry Anderson, United States, AP Middle East Bureau Chief, journalist	16 March 1985 West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Still held
Alec Collett, United Kingdom, journalist, UNRWA	26 March 1985 Khaldah	Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims	Reported to have been killed in 1986, but information is inconclusive
Thomas Sutherland, United States, American University of Beirut (AUB), educator	9 June 1985 West Beirut	Islamic Jihad	Still held
Alberto Molinari, Italy, businessman	11 September 1985 West Beirut	No claim	Presumed dead, but evidence not conclusive
Brian Keenan, Ireland/ United Kingdom AUB, educator	11 April 1986 West Beirut	No claim	Still held
John McCarthy, United Kingdom, TV journalist	17 April 1986 West Beirut	Arab Commando Cells	Still held
Frank Reed, United States, Director, Lebanese International School	9 September 1986 West Beirut	Ba'th Cells Organization and Arab Revolutionary Cells	Still held
Joseph Cicippio, United States, AUB, comptroller	12 September 1986 West Beirut	Revolutionary Justice Organization	Still held
Edward Tracy, United States, writer	21 October 1986 West Beirut	Revolutionary Justice Organization	Still held
Terry Waite, United Kingdom, Church of England, envoy	20 January 1987 West Beirut	No claim	Still held
Robert Polhill, United States, Beirut University College (BUC), educator	24 January 1987 West Beirut	Oppressed of the Earth and Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine	Still held

Foreign Political Hostages Believed Held in Lebanon, 1989 (continued)

Name/Nationality/Profession	Date/Place Kidnapped	Kidnapping Claimed by	Status
Alann Steen, United States, BUC, educator	24 January 1987 West Beirut	As above	Still held
Jesse Turner, United States, BUC, educator	24 January 1987 West Beirut	As above	Still held
Fernand Houtekins, Belgium, itinerant	November 1987 Mediterranean	Fatah-Revolutionary Council	Still held
Emmanuel Houtekins, Belgium, itinerant	November 1987 Mediterranean	As above	Still held
Laurent Houtekins, Belgium, itinerant	November 1987 Mediterranean	As above	Still held
Valire Houtekins, Belgium, itinerant	November 1987 Mediterranean	As above	Still held
Godlieve Kets, Belgium, itinerant	November 1987 Mediterranean	As above	Still held
Jaqueline Valente, France, itinerant	November 1987 Mediterranean	As above	Still held
Baby Valente, France	Born in captivity	As above	Still held
William Richard Higgins, United States, Lt. Col., Marine Corps	17 February 1988 near Tyre	Islamic Revolutionary Brigades and Organization of the Oppressed on Earth	Presumed dead
Jan Cools, Belgium, Norwegian Aid committee, doctor	21 May 1988 near Tyre	Soldiers for the Right	Released 15 June 1989
Heinrich Struebig, West Germany, relief worker	16 May 1989 Lebanon	No claim	Still held
Thomas Kemptner, West Germany, relief worker	16 May 1989 Lebanon	No claim	Still held
Emmanuel Christian, Switzerland, Red Cross official	5 October 1989 Lebanon	No claim	Still held
Elio Erriquez, Switzerland, Red Cross official	5 October 1989 Lebanon	No claim	Still held

part of the Arab population, Israeli authorities compelled residents of the Gaza to obtain magnetically coded identity cards. These measures have met with limited success, however, given the relative ease of travel between the occupied territories and Israel.

Israeli courts generally hand down strict prison sentences to those convicted of terrorist and other attacks. During 1989, the courts initiated several prosecutions of suspected terrorists. In October, an Israeli court sentenced the Palestinian responsible for the July bus attack to 16 life prison terms, one life sentence for each of the victims killed in the attack.

The Israeli President in June, however, upon the recommendation of the Justice Minister, reduced the life sentences of three convicted members of the Jewish Underground to 10 years. The three had been convicted of murdering three Arab students in Hebron, wounding over 30 others, and planting explosives. They had already served five years of their life sentences.

Kuwait

There were no terrorist incidents in Kuwait in 1989; however, Iran continued actively recruiting members of the Kuwaiti Shia community to carry out acts of terrorism. The leader of the group responsible for several explosions in Saudi Arabia during the hajj confessed that officials from the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait recruited and trained the cell. According to confessions by members of the group, the explosives used in the attack were acquired from the Iranian Embassy.

The Kuwaiti State Security Court handed down sentences against several Shia in 1989. Two Shia received suspended two year sentences for possession of detonators. The detonators belonged to two of their family members who were killed in a car explosion in 1987. Authorities concluded that the two victims were planning to plant a bomb but that it exploded prematurely. In June, 22 Shia defendants—of Kuwaiti, Iraqi, Iranian, and Lebanese origin—were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 5 to 15 years for conspiring to overthrow the Kuwaiti Government.

Lebanon

Lebanon was the scene of several acts of international terrorism, in addition to the violence associated with the fifteen-year-old bloody civil war, which has been characterized by frequent use of terrorist tactics. The most significant international attacks were the assassinations of the last remaining Saudi official in West Beirut and of Yasser Arafat's personal representative, which brought the total number of international incidents to 16 for 1989, a decrease from 28 in 1988. Random explosions and attacks on Israeli targets made up the remaining incidents, most of which went unclaimed. The groups undertaking them may have included Palestinian factions, Lebanese leftist and nationalist groups, and Moslem fundamentalist groups, both Sunni and Shia.

Kidnappings of foreigners as well as of Lebanese nationals continued to plague Lebanon. Five foreigners were kidnapped in 1989—one British citizen, two Swiss Red Cross workers, and two West German relief workers. A prominent Lebanese cleric, Sheikh Obeid, was seized by Israeli forces. At yearend, as many as 24 foreigners were believed to remain hostage:

- On 31 July, pro-Iranian Hizballah terrorists released a videotape of the hanging of Col. William R. Higgins, which it claimed was in retaliation for the abduction of Sheikh Obeid by Israeli Defense Forces on 28 July. Higgins, who was abducted in February 1988, was commander of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization observer unit for Lebanon and had been accused of spying by his captors. Higgins had probably been dead for some time when Obeid's abduction provided the Hizballah leadership with a convenient occasion to make the death public. The terrorists also threatened to kill American hostages Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy if Obeid was not released, but these threats were not carried out, probably because of international pressure. Obeid remains in jail in Israel.
- Radical Palestinians were probably responsible for taking hostage two Swiss International Red Cross workers outside Sidon in October, and two West German relief workers in May. PLO officials have publicly accused the

ANO of conducting these kidnappings, which may have been intended to embarrass PLO Chairman Arafat or to obtain ransom for the hostages.

Hizballah terrorists have also been active in attempting to smuggle weapons and explosives into Africa and Europe, undoubtedly to support future terrorist operations, possibly at Iran's behest. Cypriot authorities acting on a tip seized a shipment of jam bound for Monrovia, Liberia, and discovered that it contained explosives, grenades, and detonators. On 23 November in Valencia, Spanish authorities arrested eight radicals—including three confessed Hizballah members—before they were able to accept a shipment of foodstuffs that contained additional explosives, grenades, and detonators. Both shipments originated in Sidon. These and other discoveries indicate that Iran may be using Hizballah to reestablish its terrorist network in Europe.

Morocco

In September, a lone hijacker, believed to be of Western Saharan origin, hijacked a Royal Air Maroc passenger aircraft to Spain's Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The aircraft had been on a domestic flight in Morocco. The hijacker was taken into police custody by Spanish authorities upon landing. No one was injured in the incident.

In early 1989, Morocco and the United States signed an agreement on joint cooperation in fighting international terrorism, organized crime and the illicit production, trafficking, and abuse of drugs. In accord with the terms of this agreement, the United States has enjoyed excellent cooperation with the Moroccan Government in countering terrorism. A Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty negotiated in 1983 remains unsigned. The treaty includes extradition provisions.

Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Arabian Government continued to work to prevent terrorism on its territory in 1989. Despite these efforts, the hajj was once again the site of terrorist activity. We believe two explosions—which resulted in one death—were sponsored by Tehran and stemmed from resentment by Iran and radical Shia elements over Riyadh's imposition of restrictions on Iranian attendance at the hajj following pro-Khomeini riots in 1987. In the aftermath of these bombings, Saudi security forces detained a large number of people; however, most were quickly released after interrogation. The persons finally arrested were tried

without publicity and according to Sharia law—the customary legal procedure in Saudi Arabia. On 21 September, after review of the sentences by two different appeals boards and the King, 16 Kuwaiti Shia were beheaded. The Saudis also televised pictures of the bombing sites and confessions of the Kuwaiti Shia. The group's leader confessed that the cell members had been recruited and trained by officials from the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait.

After Riyadh's execution of the 16 Kuwaitis, senior Iranian and Hizballah leaders issued statements threatening to avenge the "murders," prompting Saudi security agencies to intensify internal controls, especially in airports and around Riyadh. Several months after the execution, police were continuing to set up roadblocks and carry out random identification checks. Despite heightened security measures, radical Shia elements carried out several retaliatory attacks against Saudi interests:

- On 14 October, a Saudia Airlines office was severely damaged by an explosion in Lahore, Pakistan.
- On 16 October, a Saudi diplomat in Ankara, Turkey, was seriously injured when a bomb exploded in his car.
- On 1 November, a Saudi official in Beirut was assassinated by members of the Islamic Jihad.

In the area of antiterrorism training, the Saudi Ministry of Interior announced that the antiterrorism unit of the Saudi Special Forces—which began training in 1988—was being disbanded and its West German trainers repatriated. Following a number of terrorist acts and threats against Saudi diplomatic personnel abroad, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs initiated a program aimed at setting up an embassy guard service and a system of regional security offices.

Latin America

There were 131 international terrorist attacks in Latin America during 1989, down from 146 in 1988. This decrease is primarily because of reductions in oil pipeline attacks in Colombia. Elsewhere in the region, the number of international terrorist attacks in 1989 remained essentially the same as last year. Although the number of international terrorist attacks decreased in Colombia, it still led all Latin American countries with 46. Although not counted in the

international terrorism statistics because of their essentially domestic nature and criminal motivation, indiscriminate narcoterrorist attacks increased significantly in Colombia, and caused many civilian deaths. Chile was second with 23 international incidents in 1989. Peru had 21, and Honduras and the Dominican Republic each had eight. As in past years, anti-US attacks comprised the majority—about 80 percent—of all international terrorist actions. US personnel or facilities were the targets of 106 of the international terrorist incidents in the region. The most violent anti-US attack was the murder of two American missionaries in Bolivia.

Bolivia

International terrorist incidents in Bolivia numbered five in 1989, down slightly from six in 1988. Attacks this year were focused on US targets, and the Forces of Liberation Zarate Willka was probably responsible for all five actions. The group conducted its most lethal terrorist action in May when it killed two American Mormon missionaries in La Paz. The two probably were killed because they were easier targets than official US personnel or facilities. A message left at the murder scene suggested that the missionaries were attacked to protest alleged US interventionism in Bolivia. In December the group claimed responsibility for a bombing at the US Embassy in retaliation for US military actions in Panama.

Bolivia's judicial system initially responded slowly to the Mormon murders. Several judges assigned to hear the case resigned in the face of threats. The police were also short of resources needed to carry out an extensive investigation. The authorities, however, have since cooperated closely with the FBI agents sent on temporary assignment to assist in the investigation. Several alleged members of Zarate Willka are expected to go to trial in 1990.

According to press reports, Peruvian guerrillas occasionally use Bolivian territory for rest and relaxation, and have shown increasing interest in assisting indigenous terrorist groups in recruitment and training activities. Peruvian guerrillas do not appear to have carried out any terrorist attacks in Bolivia in 1989. The country also is facing a growing threat from narcotraffickers, especially those from Colombia, who are seen in Bolivia with increasing frequency since the Barco government there launched its

offensive against them. Immigration authorities lack sufficient intelligence on foreign terrorists and other criminals, and given the long stretches of ungarded frontier, they do not have the means for denying entry to such people.

Chile

In Chile, 23 international terrorist attacks occurred in 1989, more than double last year's total. All the attacks were anti-US actions. Many were against Mormon churches which are often targeted by leftist radicals in Chile and elsewhere in the region as easily identifiable US targets. Not all attacks this year were conducted by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), Chile's largest and most active radical leftist group. The Arnoldo Camu Command claimed responsibility for a bomb that detonated across the street from the US Embassy in September. The Lautaro Youth Movement conducted an attack on a Mormon chapel where an American citizen was singled out and mistreated in July, and another Lautaro group, the Lautaro Popular Rebel Forces, left leaflets at a Mormon chapel that was set on fire. In December, the Lautaro Commando claimed one of several bombings at Mormon churches in Chile, scrawling "Yankies out of Panama" on the wall of one chapel. That same week, the USIS Binational Center in Santiago was bombed by unidentified terrorists.

Because of the indigenous terrorist threat, the Pinochet government maintained a strong and active antiterrorist force comprised of army units, the Carabineros, the Investigations Police (roughly equivalent to the FBI), and the National Information Center (CNI), all of which are well trained. At times, however, their investigations and suspect interrogations violated basic human rights, according to most human rights monitors, although there was marked improvement in their performance over previous years.

Significant quantities of weapons have been smuggled to leftist groups in the country via the porous border with Argentina and the extensive coastline.

Terrorist prosecutions in the courts have virtually been only against leftists, while incidents of rightwing terrorism have rarely been followed by arrests. The failure to apprehend any rightwing extremists has led to speculation that their

activities may be unofficially sanctioned by some members of the security forces. Those terrorists arrested usually are tried by military courts and receive lengthy prison terms.

In June the Chilean Government publicly expressed disappointment over a US decision not to extradite a FPMR member who was being held in preventive custody in Alaska. The FPMR member had been en route to Sweden after being deported from Australia, but was taken off the airliner when it landed for refueling. After considering the Chilean case against him, the US authorities determined the charges of importing weapons into Chile were not extraditable offenses under the terms of the US-Chilean Extradition Treaty. The FPMR member was released and put on a flight to Sweden where he maintained a residence.

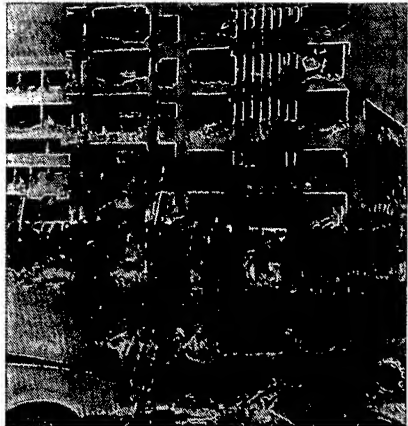
In March, the Chilean Government blamed terrorists and communists for the cyanide fruit scare that threatened one of the country's most lucrative exporting industries. In the United States, the FDA had temporarily banned Chilean fruit after finding cyanide traces in Chilean grapes in Philadelphia.

The United States has a continuing interest in resolving the 1976 murders of former Chilean Ambassador and Pinochet-critic Orlando Letelier and American associate Ronni Moffitt in Washington, D.C. After being rebuffed in other legal efforts, the US Government in January invoked a 1914 Bilateral Dispute Settlement treaty to resolve the case. At yearend, the Chilean Government had yet to agree to the members or the mandate of the international commission called for in the treaty.

Colombia

Colombia is a country under attack by three leftist guerrilla groups, narcotraffickers (see inset on narcoterrorism), and rightwing paramilitary groups. Its democratic institutions are under direct threat. Cuba provides some training to all major guerrilla groups, and an undetermined number of Colombians travel there each year for training.

International terrorist incidents in Colombia during 1989 remained high, despite a decline from the year before. Amidst spiraling domestic violence, the guerrillas have targeted foreign personnel and property. The decrease in pipeline bombings in 1989 accounted for the sharp downturn in the number of attacks on international targets. Twenty-three pipeline attacks occurred in 1989, down from



Narcotics traffickers bombed Colombian security police headquarters in Bogotá.

58 in 1988. This decline in pipeline sabotage attacks—counted as anti-US actions as well as international terrorist actions because of US companies' involvement in the oil consortium there—probably came about as a result of aggressive counterinsurgency measures by the Colombian Government that kept the pipeline saboteurs—the National Liberation Army (ELN)—offguard.

The ELN was probably responsible for all other guerrilla-sponsored international terrorism in Colombia as well, although not every incident was claimed by the group. ELN kidnapped 11 foreigners in six separate incidents. Ten of the kidnap victims were foreign engineers working in jobs related to the oil industry. The eleventh victim was a Colombian ranch owner who holds dual US-Colombian citizenship.

The military, following reorganization by President Barco, initiated increasingly aggressive tactics against the guerrillas in 1989, culminating in a November offensive that resulted in the highest number of subversive casualties on record. The government also engaged the M-19 in peace talks that appeared close to success by yearend, as M-19 agreed to demobilize and become a legal political party.

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic was the scene of eight international terrorist attacks this year, all of which were directed against US targets. In February, an attempted bomb attack against the USIS Binational Center failed. In April, another bomb exploded at the Binational Center, killing a Dominican baby and wounding its mother. Bombs also exploded in April at a restaurant and on a street in Santo Domingo's business section. In December, several more anti-US attacks occurred in the wake of the US military action in Panama. In one of these attacks, a Mormon missionary was shot in the leg in Santo Domingo. Also in December, a caller claimed two attacks on a US telephone company subsidiary in the Dominican Republic in the name of the Revolutionary Army of the People.

Two suspects were charged for the April bombing on the Binational Center, although one was later released and allowed to travel to Cuba for medical treatment, where he died. The remaining suspect, believed to have planted the bomb that killed the infant, remains in custody. He reportedly received Libyan terrorist training.

In response to FAA concerns, the Dominican Government tightened security measures at Santo Domingo's international airport, and airport officials are receiving additional training at FAA facilities.

In April, the Dominican Government, with the concurrence of the Spanish Government, accepted six Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) members who were being deported from Algeria. Subsequently Spain requested that two of the six be extradited to face terrorist charges. Although this request is under formal consideration, the President has indicated they will not be extradited.

Ecuador

Despite the terrorism in neighboring countries, there were no significant terrorist acts in Ecuador in 1989. Substantial reconciliation was reached with the domestic terrorist group Alfaro Vive Carajo (AVC). In March, government officials and AVC representatives signed an accord under which the AVC agreed to give up armed actions and to enter into legitimate political activities.

In October, five AVC members who had been held without formal charges in the 1985 kidnapping-murder of a local businessman were released from prison. Two other AVC

members, who have been formally charged, are awaiting prosecution. In October, the government allowed the AVC to host a conference entitled "Forum on Latin American Democracy." Reportedly, representatives of several Latin American terrorist or former terrorist groups were among the attendees. Another terrorist group, the Monteneros Patria Libre (MPL), remains sworn to destroy the government.

El Salvador

In El Salvador, the number of terrorist actions involving foreign persons or property decreased in 1989, from 13 in 1988 to nine. One person with dual US-Salvadoran citizenship was killed by the FMLN as a result of his political beliefs. Two US and Canadian citizens were injured when a bomb went off in a village where they were working for the Lutheran Church. In November, Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas launched a major offensive in San Salvador, jeopardizing civilians and targeting foreign personnel to gain international attention. Despite claims to the contrary, the guerrillas' choice of a luxury hotel as a staging ground for battle with Salvadoran troops indicates that they planned to exploit the presence of foreigners for propaganda purposes, thereby endangering civilians. Several foreigners, including an American, were injured during the offensive.

FMLN-associated terrorists were responsible for the assassinations of two high-level government officials—killing the Attorney General in April and the Minister of the Presidency in June. They also killed prominent political figures, including nine mayors, the national fire chief, the former president of the supreme court, as well as numerous civilians. The FMLN also began targeting family members of military personnel and, in October, urban terrorists killed the 23-year-old daughter of an armed forces colonel. The FMLN conducted other acts of domestic terrorism such as a bus attack in August in which the driver was killed and a woman passenger severely injured, a bombing in the capital's central marketplace in June in which three died and 25 were wounded, and an earlier bus attack in May in which seven were killed and eight wounded. Following the May incident, the FMLN in a communique publicly accepted responsibility for the attack and laid out new "rules of engagement" intended to minimize civilian injuries. In all, during the FMLN's campaign against the transportation

Narcoterrorism

Although primarily motivated for criminal reasons, tactics of terror were increasingly adopted by narcotics traffickers in Colombia during the second half of 1989, in an attempt to pressure the government not to impede their activities. After violent attacks directed at judges, police, and governmental officials, the administration of Virgilio Barco invoked state of siege laws under the presidential decree powers. Just as the government was about to announce these tougher decrees, the narcos escalated their violence on 18 August by assassinating the leading presidential candidate. The government immediately implemented the new decrees providing for the extradition of narcofugitives and the forfeiture of narcoassets. It conducted massive raids against large narcoproperties and extradited to the United States the first of several individuals wanted here on drug-related charges.

In retaliation, the narcos further escalated their actions with terrorist bombings in major cities—over 200 bombs exploding in a three-month period—and selectively assassinated opinion makers, including leading journalists, magistrates, and one congressman. Narcos were responsible for several kidnappings, including the eldest son of one of President Barco's closest advisers.

Five narcoterrorist attacks caused both inadvertent and deliberate harm to US citizens and facilities in Colombia. Two US journalists were among several injured when a bomb went off in a Medellín restaurant in September. It is unclear whether the US reporters, who were with Colombian journalists, were the target of the attack. The restaurant is known, however, to be frequented by foreign journalists. In a suspected narco attack on 17 September, a rocket was fired at the US Embassy in Bogotá, probably as a warning to US officials to stay out of the Colombian drug war.

On 6 December, the narcos detonated an 1,100-pound bomb in front of the Bogotá headquarters of the security police (equivalent to the FBI) during the morning rush hour, killing 63 people and wounding several hundred. Narcos are suspected of responsibility for the midair explosion of an Avianca airliner in late November in which all 111 persons onboard perished. The narcos may have targeted the aircraft believing that a number of police informers were on board. Despite these atrocities, by yearend the Colombian Government could count some key successes against trafficker-related violence.

Just as narcotrackers can adopt the tactics of terror, so can terrorists involve themselves in the business of narcotrafficking. In Peru, Sendero Luminoso reportedly acts as an intermediary between the peasant growers in the Upper Huallaga Valley and the drug traffickers, winning higher prices for the growers, taking a cut of the profits, and providing protection. Colombia's M-19 has cooperated with traffickers in the past to gain money and weapons, while another group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), has well-documented ties to drug trafficking.

In the Middle East, Hizballah allows opium to be grown in areas of the Bekaa Valley, after which it is refined into heroin and shipped out of Lebanon. Estimates of annual Hizballah profits from this activity range up to several tens of millions of dollars.

system, approximately 80 buses were destroyed or damaged. The FMLN also launched an economic sabotage campaign in which it inflicted losses on the coffee, cotton, sugar, and cattle industries. In November, the government suspended diplomatic relations with Managua after an aircraft originating from Nicaragua and loaded with surface-to-air missiles destined for the FMLN crashed in El Salvador.

To limit terrorist activities, the Salvadoran military and security forces conducted preemptive raids of terrorist safehouses, hideouts and support areas. Over 1,200 weapons were seized across the country. The legislature sought, starting in June, to strengthen the country's terrorism laws. In December, it passed a modified version, but the president returned the proposed law, asking that several portions be dropped or amended, as he considered them restrictive of individual rights. The judicial system remains inadequate and is incapable of processing and investigating the large number of terrorism-related detainees and crimes. The courts are hampered by inadequate resources, lack of competent workers, corruption, intimidation, and antiquated laws.

There continued to be bombing incidents and killings which appear attributable to the rightwing. Individual members of the armed forces may also be involved in this violence. The Salvadoran Government announced in early 1990 that several members of the military were responsible for the 16 November murders of six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper, and her daughter. The government continues its investigation into this important human rights concern.

Guatemala

Although there were few incidents of international terrorism in Guatemala in 1989, there was a sharp increase in domestic terrorism in the capital. Terrorism took the form of bombings at shopping malls and other public locations, grenade attacks, and attacks on economic targets. There continues to be frequent cases of murder, kidnapping, disappearances and torture, some of it due to far-right elements and dissidents within the military. Although some attempts have been made by the government and various other institutions in the country to address this problem, there appears to be a general lack of social or political will to find and prosecute those responsible. In 1989, there was an increase in guerrilla activity, particularly in urban areas. These guerrillas receive support from Cuba, Nicaragua, and other communist and leftist countries and organizations.

Guatemala has sought increased cooperation with its neighbors to restrict the movement of terrorist and insurgent groups across its borders.

Honduras

The number of international terrorist incidents in Honduras increased markedly in 1989, up from two in 1988 to eight in 1989. All actions were directed at US personnel or facilities in Honduras. In the past few years, leftists have primarily targeted US military personnel. In 1989, a variety of US targets were hit, including three attacks that resulted in injuries to 10 US soldiers. Other US interests targeted included the Peace Corps, USAID, and Standard Fruit Company. The Morazanist Patriotic Front is suspected of several anti-US attacks, including an April assault on a convoy of US and Honduran soldiers.

Other leftist guerrilla groups that have resorted to terrorist tactics in the past are the Popular Liberation Movement-Cinchoneros (MPL-Cinchoneros) and the Popular Revolutionary Forces-Lorenzo Zelaya (MPF-LZ). Both receive significant logistic, training, and financial support from Nicaragua and Cuba, with key personnel maintaining their headquarters in Nicaragua.

Efforts toward increased collaboration among Honduran guerrilla organizations, the FMLN in El Salvador, and the Sandinista army and intelligence organizations have been reported. The FMLN likely uses Salvadoran refugee camps in Honduras for infiltrating its guerrillas into El Salvador. The Honduran armed forces interdicted two major arms shipments transiting from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran guerrillas in 1989.

The Honduran Armed Forces continued their antiterrorist operations and monitoring of radical organizations during the year. They conducted sweeps of known guerrilla operating areas, raids on suspected safehouses, and border searches of vehicles for possible arms shipments. Three Hondurans believed sought for questioning for involvement with armed leftist organizations surfaced in Mexico, where they were given asylum. One of the two surviving terrorists who attempted to bomb a US Embassy warehouse in April has received a preliminary hearing and is in custody awaiting trial.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua, like Cuba, also provides training and safehaven to Latin American and other terrorist and guerrilla groups. It continues to support Salvadoran guerrillas despite a commitment to end such assistance. In Honduras, the Nicaraguan regime provides support to the Cinchoneros Popular Liberation Movement and the Popular Revolutionary Forces—Lorenzo Zelaya, and is believed to have ties to the Morazanist Patriotic Front. Managua also frequently acts as a coordinator and provides a venue for radical groups from many parts of the world as well as for those from Central and South America. In recent years, Nicaragua has better concealed its links to West European terrorists. Managua maintains diplomatic relations with all six countries presently on the US list of terrorism-supporting countries.

Panama

During 1989, there were reports that the Panama Defense Forces of the Manuel Noriega regime and the paramilitary "Dignity Battalions," which were used primarily to intimidate opposition figures, had made contingency plans to seize US citizens as hostages in case of US action against Noriega. Shortly after the US invasion in December, an American teacher taken hostage by pro-Noriega gunmen was killed. Regime agents were also suspected of being behind the February bombing of an opposition television station in an effort to destabilize the political situation prior to the national elections.

During 1989, the Noriega regime made a concerted effort to improve relations with Libya and to a lesser extent with Iran. It also took steps to establish relations with North Korea and improve its ties to Cuba.

Panama's geographical position and role as a trade and banking center made it a crossroads for the travel and transactions of various terrorist and insurgent groups, including Colombian narcoterrorists. Some of this activity was facilitated by the Cuban and Nicaraguan Embassies and the Libyan People's Bureau in Panama. Noriega and several political associates were publicly implicated in the shipment of arms to such groups as El Salvador's FMLN and Colombia's M-19 and FARC. In the latter part of the year, a high-ranking FMLN leader announced his group was establishing a press center in Panama that would be issuing "war bulletins."

Peru

International terrorist attacks in Peru reached 21 in 1989, up from last year's total of 15. This number of international incidents does not reveal the true extent of violence in the country where nearly 3,200 people died in terrorism-related violence, the vast majority of which was attributed to Sendero Luminoso (SL). SL continued the trend it started late in 1988 of attacking foreigners in rural areas. Although their attacks traditionally go unclaimed, we believe the group was responsible for the deaths of a British tourist, an Australian, a New Zealander, an Austrian, and a German couple. All these attacks occurred in the countryside. In Lima, SL attacked a busload of touring Soviet fishermen in July and carried out simultaneous attacks later in the year at the Chinese and Soviet Embassies and the US Marine residence. Local police also suspect the group was behind an attack on the US Embassy in February. At that time, an explosive device was tossed from a passing vehicle at the front of the Embassy. SL's involvement with the drug trade may have motivated an attack on a Drug Enforcement Administration helicopter, also in early 1989.

Peru's smaller, pro-Cuban guerrilla group, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), probably conducted seven of the 21 international attacks in Peru in 1989. In mid-April, the group tossed an explosive device over the wall of the USIS Binational Center in the suburbs of Lima. The timing of this attack suggests that it may have been meant to mark the anniversary of the US airstrikes on Libya in 1986. The MRTA has conducted other such attacks to mark the event in previous years. The group also claimed responsibility for the bombing of two Mormon churches and a Binational Center in rural Peru during December in protest of US actions in Panama.

During 1989, the Peruvian Government attempted to initiate several strategies against the domestic terrorist threat, primarily dealing with enforcement. In April, a new political-military commander was assigned to the Upper Huallaga Valley, a principal staging area for SL and MRTA activities. He was given wider latitude for dealing with these groups and was initially assigned additional resources. At yearend, eight of Peru's 24 departments had been designated emergency zones, as well as parts of the department of Lima. Such designation permits direct military involvement in antiterrorist actions.

To counter the public relations efforts of pro-Sendero support elements abroad, the Peruvian Government has attempted through international forums, including the UN and the OAS, to call attention to Sendero's antidemocratic and terrorist campaign in the country. In this effort, Peruvian Government officials have been joined by members of opposition and leftist parties.

Approximately 2,000 people are under detention in Peruvian prisons charged with terrorist crimes, three times as many as were being held just years ago. Prosecution through the courts moves slowly. The trial of Osman Morote, who was captured in 1988 and is suspected of being the second-highest ranking SL leader, is in his third retrial. By the end of the year, the trial of Victor Polay, suspected of being number two in MRTA, had concluded and was awaiting the court's decision. Three suspected members of the Abu Nidal organization, arrested in 1988, remain under detention.

Europe and North America

In Western Europe, domestic and Middle Eastern groups staged 96 international terrorist attacks in 1989, a substantial decrease from 150 in 1988. Western Europe ranked third in the number of attacks worldwide, with 18 percent occurring there. Of these, 22 were against US targets, resulting in one death, compared with 191 deaths and 11 wounded in 1988. Thirty-one of the international incidents resulted from Middle Eastern spillover. Indigenous groups operating against domestic targets accounted for most of the terrorist attacks in Western Europe, indicating they remain a major problem despite their generally less spectacular nature.

Continued counterterrorism efforts throughout the region, and a continuation of the low-level of Middle Eastern spillover—a result of caution by state sponsors and the apparent decision by Palestinian groups to focus operations elsewhere—contributed to the decline in the number of incidents in Western Europe. Multilateral cooperation among West European authorities resulted in several notable arrests of indigenous group members, including Red Brigades (BR) in Spain, France, and Switzerland, Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) in France and the Federal Republic of Germany, and Basque Fatherland

and Liberty (ETA) in France. In addition, authorities discovered several weapons caches apparently linked to Middle Eastern groups in Denmark, Cyprus, and Spain.

Austria

There were just two international terrorist incidents in Austria in 1989. The more significant of these took place in July when three Kurdish activists, including the leader of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party, were assassinated in Vienna during a meeting with three Iranian officials. The government was slow to respond to these murders despite strong evidence of official Iranian complicity. After public and press complaints about the slow response, as well as accusations that the government had succumbed to Iranian threats against the lives of Austrians in Iran, the investigation was intensified and, in November, warrants were issued for the three Iranian officials on suspicion of murder. One of the officials, who was injured during the shooting, was not originally considered a suspect and had been allowed to leave the country. The second fled Austria immediately after the killings, and the third took refuge in the Iranian Embassy in Vienna.

Austrian authorities have sought Interpol's assistance in finding the fugitives and have stepped up surveillance against the Iranian Embassy in Vienna to prevent the escape of the one individual still suspected of being there.

Five Middle Eastern terrorists are imprisoned in Austria for attacks that took place in 1981 and 1985. In June, an Innsbruck court sentenced a terrorist sympathetic to the South Tyrol cause to five and a half years for crimes, including the unsuccessful attempt to derail a train in October 1988.

Austria values its role as an international center for negotiation and conciliation, and persons of all political persuasions are allowed to operate inside the country. Austria has traditionally close relations with many Arab states. The United States has noted an improvement in the policy level dialogue on counterterrorism since the November visit to Washington of the new Austrian Interior Minister.

Belgium

There were five international terrorist attacks in Belgium in 1989—one more than in 1988. In March the Saudi Arabian Sunni Imam of Brussels' largest mosque and his Tunisian librarian were killed by a gunman, probably in reaction to the Imam's public opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini's demand for the execution of author Salman Rushdie. In June an unknown gunman killed an Egyptian who worked as a driver at the Saudi Embassy in Brussels; the attack may have been linked to Saudi Arabia's refusal to allow Iran to participate in the annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina in July. In March, unknown assailants threw two molotov cocktails through a window of a Yugoslav travel agency in Brussels, causing minor damage but no injuries. No group claimed responsibility, but the incident probably resulted from ethnic Albanian conflicts in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo. In December, a Syrian diplomat escaped an attempted assassination when two grenades were discovered attached to the undercarriage of his car.

Authorities continue investigations into the October killing of Belgian Jewish leader Joseph Wybran as well as the other attacks. A little known group, Soldiers of the Right, claimed credit for the attack on Wybran as well as the March attack in Brussels on the Saudi Imam. While Belgian authorities have drawn no firm conclusions concerning the identities of the killers or reasons for the attacks, some press reports have linked Soldiers of the Right to the Abu Nidal organization, possibly working in the pay of Iran.

Belgian hostage Dr. Jan Cools was released in Lebanon in May while the Belgian trade minister was on a visit to Libya. Although the trade minister initially indicated he discussed Dr. Cools' release with Qadhafi, the Belgian Government stated the minister's visit was to discuss trade relations with Libya and was unrelated to the Lebanese hostage issue. Dr. Cools' abduction had also been claimed by the same group that claimed the Wybran and Saudi Imam's killings, Soldiers of the Right.

Belgium continued efforts in 1989 to reach agreement on border security—including visa controls, information sharing and extradition matters—with the cosignatories of the Schengen agreement (Holland, Luxembourg, France, and West Germany).

Canada and the United States

Canada was the scene of one international terrorist incident in 1989. On 7 April, a Lebanese immigrant living in Montreal hijacked a US-bound passenger bus and ordered it to Ottawa. The hijacker claimed he was a member of the Lebanese Liberation Front and demanded that Syrian forces withdraw from Lebanon. He surrendered after releasing his hostages. No one was injured in the incident, but Canadian interests suffered from terrorist attacks in other areas of the world. One Canadian citizen was killed in the bombing of UTA Flight 772 over Niger and another was wounded in a bombing in El Salvador in January.

Canada successfully sought the extradition from the United Kingdom of a former Sikh resident of Canada. He was wanted on charges of participating in the bombing that killed two baggage handlers in Tokyo's Narita Airport in 1985. The baggage handlers died when a bomb exploded in luggage bound for an Air India flight which they were removing from an arriving Canadian flight. The suspected terrorist was extradited to Canada in December.

At yearend, convicted Palestinian terrorist Mahmoud Mohammad Issa Mohammed was still contesting deportation efforts by the Canadian Government. Mohammed, a former member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), is accused of having lied on his immigration application by concealing a conviction in Greece for participation in a 1968 attack on an El Al airliner. One Israeli was killed in that attack. A Canadian immigration panel is still deciding Issa's claim to refugee status.

Canada participates with the US in a bilateral consultative group on counterterrorism cooperation. In 1989, it participated in a joint counterterrorism exercise, exchanged information on terrorism, discussed measures for managing transborder incidents, examined areas for joint research and development, and coordinated counterterrorism programs for third countries.

The United States experienced three likely incidents of international terrorism in 1989. Bookstores in New York and California selling *The Satanic Verses* were bombed. Iran is believed to be behind the series of attacks around the world protesting the book.

Cyprus

Spillover of terrorism from the Middle East accounted for the lone terrorist incident in Cyprus in 1989. On 28 August two Iranian Kurdish dissidents—one of whom had published anti-Khomeini articles in Sweden—were shot and one killed in Larnaca as they were returning to their hotel. Authorities speculated that the murders were carried out by pro-Iranian supporters, but the investigation remains at a standstill.

In the court prosecution following the May discovery of SA-7 missiles believed to be planned for use in assassinating visiting Lebanese Christian leader General Michael Aoun, five of the six Lebanese suspects were convicted and each sentenced to a variable term of one to eight years in prison. The sixth, because of mental disorder, was sentenced to a term of one to five years. According to news reports, the six pleaded guilty to charges of illegal importation, possession and transportation of arms and explosives, in return for the government dropping the more serious charge of conspiracy to commit murder. The authorities proceeded with the trial despite repeated warnings from groups sympathetic to the arrestees that Cyprus would suffer retribution should the six be prosecuted.

In June, the Cypriot Supreme Court reviewed the sentences that a lower court had imposed the previous January on two suspected Arab terrorists. The two were convicted of involvement in a 1987 ambush in which a British soldier and young female British dependent were wounded. While the Supreme Court upheld one conviction, it overturned the other, stating that the defendant's complicity had not been proved beyond "every reasonable doubt."

In October, a cache of explosives, grenades, and detonators believed to belong to Hizballah operatives was discovered in Larnaca in foodstuffs being shipped from Lebanon to Liberia. Authorities investigated the contents of the shipment after being tipped that it contained drugs. A second, related shipment, was discovered in Valencia, Spain, one month later. There are indications that both the Cyprus and Valencia arms and explosives were likely to be used against Western and moderate Arab targets.

Denmark

Denmark experienced no acts of international terrorism in 1989. Two cases related to terrorism, however, captured public attention. Danish police in May discovered a Copenhagen apartment filled with antitank rockets, explosives, and other military ordnance. Although it is not known to what purpose these weapons were to be put, the group involved, dubbed the "Appel gang," has been implicated in the planning of two kidnapping attempts in Europe and is suspected of involvement in several bank robberies. Seven gang members are currently imprisoned. The Danish group has been linked to the Middle East's PFLP and may have been gathering information on Jewish interests for the PFLP as well as sending them money from the robberies. The second terrorism-related case concerned the arrest and interrogation of a Danish schoolteacher in Israel in July. The schoolteacher claimed that she traveled to Israel to meet the family of her Palestinian activist boyfriend and to learn about events on the West Bank. Israeli police claim she was part of a plot to place a bomb at the Jewish Olympics and blow up the Danish delegation, which included the chief rabbi of Copenhagen. The schoolteacher maintained her innocence and returned to Denmark upon her release from jail.

In January, the Foreign Ministry indicated that relations with Libya were being upgraded when it announced that an ambassador was being assigned to replace its charge d'affaires in Tripoli. Although the Danish Foreign Ministry intended the move only as a personnel action to accommodate the rotation of its personnel, criticism immediately followed, as this move appeared to break ranks with Denmark's Western allies on how to handle relations with Libya. The Foreign Ministry subsequently withdrew the appointment and the Danish mission in Tripoli has been maintained at the charge level.

Denmark is a favorite destination of Middle Eastern asylum seekers and approximately 99 percent of all Palestinian applicants receive asylum. It is believed that most major Middle Eastern terrorist groups have taken advantage of this liberal policy to place "sleepers agents" in Denmark.



Provisional Irish Republican Army murdered West German wife of British soldier near Dortmund.

Federal Republic of Germany

International terrorist attacks decreased in 1989 from 1988, with 17 incidents as compared to 25, and the number of Middle Eastern spillover incidents decreased from four in 1988 to one in 1989. Five relatively minor incidents were against US targets. The number of domestic incidents continued to decline, suggesting that West German counterterrorist efforts have been successful and that there may be ideological disarray among radical West German leftists.

A variety of groups were responsible for the international attacks. Northern Ireland's PIRA intensified its campaign against British military forces stationed in West Germany, conducting seven attacks that killed four persons and injured eight. Leftwing German groups are suspected in six international attacks conducted in solidarity with a hunger strike by imprisoned members of the Red Army Faction. The six were: three against Shell gas stations that also protested Shell investments in South Africa, and three arson attacks against a US automobile dealership, a US hotel, and a French automobile dealership. In June, several Serbians assassinated a Kosovo Albanian in Stuttgart. The PKK is suspected in the attempted assassination of a Turkish Kurd in Celle in April.



Scene of a RAF attack on Deutsche Bank chief, Alfred Herrhausen, near Frankfurt.

Middle Eastern terrorists are suspected in a bombing at Cologne University that injured two persons in February. A meeting of Iranian student groups commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Iranian Revolution was taking place on the campus at the time of the explosion.

On the domestic front, the RAF claimed responsibility for the technically sophisticated bombing attack that killed Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred Herrhausen and injured the driver of his armored car in November. The assassination was the first RAF attack since the group's failed attack against a senior Finance Ministry official in September 1988. West German authorities are undertaking one of the biggest law enforcement efforts in recent years to find the persons who planted the bomb. Efforts are still under way to identify those responsible for the 1988 attempted assassination of Finance Ministry State Secretary Hans Tietmeyer. The RAF claimed responsibility for both attacks.

In May, imprisoned RAF terrorists ended a 100-day hunger strike that failed to achieve the primary goal of colocation of RAF prisoners. At one point, up to 50 prisoners in 18 prisons throughout West Germany participated in the strike. Supporters staged dozens of arson attacks and demonstrations in an expression of solidarity with the hunger strikers.

Several counterterrorist prosecutions took place in West German courts in 1989. In May, the Hesse State Supreme Court convicted Lebanese national Muhammad Ali Hammadi and sentenced him to life imprisonment for his

role in the June 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847 to Beirut, the murder of US Navy diver Robert Stethem, and the possession of explosives. The kidnapping of two West German relief workers in Lebanon just days before the Hammadi verdict may have been an unsuccessful attempt to influence the court in its decision. The two relief workers continue to be held. Bassam Makki, a Lebanese terrorist arrested in June 1989, received a two-year sentence for conspiracy to carry out bomb attacks against US and Israeli interests in Munich and Frankfurt. The trial of 20 PKK members for murder and other serious charges began in November 1989 in Duesseldorf. Also in Dusseldorf in June, the court sentenced a woman journalist to five years in prison for her involvement in a 1986 bombing of Lufthansa's headquarters in Cologne by the domestic terrorist group Revolutionary Cells.

German authorities are expected to begin several other counterterrorism trials early in 1990. Two suspected PIRA members are charged with the bombings of British Army barracks in Duisberg and Ratigen during the summer of 1988. In addition, the West German Government has requested the extradition from France and Ireland of five suspected PIRA members accused of participation in bombing and shooting attacks against other British targets in Germany. Hafiz Dalkamoni, a ranking official of the PFLP-GC, and another group member have been held in custody since October 1988. They will be tried for two failed attacks against US military duty trains in 1987 and 1988. Press reports have also mentioned Dalkamoni as a suspect in the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing, in view of the similarities in the bombs found in his group's possession and the one that destroyed the airliner.

The Federal Republic of Germany's policies toward asylum seekers have resulted in the presence in the country of persons from terrorist supporting states or groups. Some terrorist organizations have established a support infrastructure within the country. In addition, since German border controls are minimal and Germany is a transportation center, it is likely that some wanted terrorists have passed through the country without knowledge of the authorities.

German authorities continue to work closely with US, British, and other authorities to identify the individuals responsible for the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 in December 1988 over Lockerbie, Scotland. West Germany

actively participates with other members of groups such as the Summit Seven, Interpol, the Trevi Group, and the United Nations and its specialized agencies such as ICAO and the IMO, to strengthen antiterrorism cooperation efforts. It continued efforts in 1989 to reach agreement on border security—including visa controls, information sharing, and extradition matters—with the other signatories of the Schengen agreement.

France

The number of international terrorist attacks in France declined to five in 1989 from 15 in 1988. Most of the incidents were unclaimed and involved bombs that caused property damage and no casualties. In March, a small bomb exploded on a window ledge outside the Moroccan Consulate in Lyon. A car bomb exploded outside the Commerce Office of the People's Republic of China diplomatic mission in September. In October, a bomb damaged a publishing firm that printed the French version of *The Satanic Verses*; no injuries resulted. The French Government launched a major investigation to determine the group responsible for bombing a French UTA passenger jet in Central Africa, killing 171 persons onboard.

French police scored a number of successes against international terrorist groups in 1989. The French Government continued its fight against the Spanish Basque group ETA, which has traditionally used southwestern France as a staging ground for its operations. The Socialist government of Michel Rocard has maintained its policy of pursuing major ETA leaders living clandestinely in France, rather than expelling hundreds of minor suspected ETA terrorists or supporters as was practiced during the Chirac government during 1986/88. The action against ETA has been waged with a scrupulous regard for French laws, resulting in the occasional release of suspected Basque terrorists for lack of evidence or refusal to extradite them to Spain for procedural reasons.

In January 1989, French police arrested Jose Urruticoechea (aka Josu Ternera), considered to be among the top three ETA leaders, along with nine other ETA members. In May and June, French authorities arrested one of ETA's founders and treasurer. In December, police uncovered the largest ETA arms cache ever discovered in France.

Other international terrorist groups affected by French police actions include the Italian Red Brigades and PIRA. In September, French authorities, acting in close coordination with Italian security services, arrested five members of a Parisian cell of the Red Brigades—Fighting Communist Party faction. The following month French police arrested three members of the Red Brigades' Union of Communist Combatants faction. French police worked closely with British and Irish authorities to arrest three important PIRA militants—including Patrick Murray, reputed to be one of the group's most deadly members—in eastern France in July. The PIRA members were allegedly preparing for a terrorist attack against British military targets in West Germany.

French counterterrorism policies were not uniformly applied to the challenge of dealing with domestic regionalist or nationalist terrorism. Paris maintained a tough stance with the small French Basque Iparretarrak (IK) separatist movement, as well as with the Breton Revolutionary Alliance (ARB). The French Government took a more conciliatory approach, however, toward the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC) and the small Guadeloupe-based Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC).

IK maintained a low level of violence throughout 1989. The group failed in its attack on a French Government building in Biarritz in January, but successfully bombed an empty regional French tax office in Bayonne in June, and, in its potentially most deadly act, timed a bomb to derail the Paris-Madrid express—an operation that might have killed dozens had the train not been delayed on the Spanish side of the border. Police in Bayonne arrested the group's chief ideologue in March.

The ARB carried out a nuisance campaign in 1989, targeting French public buildings in Brittany. French authorities arrested a half dozen members, and by yearend the group appeared inactive, if only temporarily.

Local police destroyed the ARC's small terrorist network in Guadeloupe during 1987, and by 1989 the group no longer presented a serious threat. Responding to protests from a variety of political forces in Guadeloupe, the French Government included a dozen ARC members in the traditional Bastille Day amnesty in July 1989. At the time of the amnesty declaration, French counterterrorism magistrates were on the verge of trying the ARC members for a variety of terrorist acts.

The French Government policy toward the Corsican FLNC has been to lure it away from violence and to convince the group to abide by the truce declared with the central government in May 1988. In addition to formulating reforms designed to grant Corsica greater political and economic autonomy, the French Government released approximately 50 suspected FLNC terrorists in French prisons, and later extended the Bastille Day amnesty to include all convicted Corsican terrorists. The FLNC appears to have used the truce to rebuild its clandestine military apparatus. In November the group blew up two tourist apartment complexes in Corsica and destroyed a French Ministry of Agriculture building in Ajaccio. No casualties resulted from the attacks.

France was active in several multilateral organizations in 1989. President Mitterrand, acting in his capacity as leader of the Group of Seven leading industrial Western countries, reacted to the December 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 by calling an emergency meeting of the Summit Seven terrorism experts group, which met in Paris in January. The French Government convened a second meeting of the group in June to discuss counterterrorism language for the July Summit communique. In its role as European Community President during the last half of the year, France chaired the community's Trevi Group, which manages police and security cooperation among the twelve members. Under French leadership, Trevi continued to work on the challenges stemming from the EC's 1992 open borders project and began devising security measures to compensate for the abolition of the community's internal frontiers. France was also active in multilateral efforts within ICAO and other venues to establish an international regime to tag plastic explosives.

France has one of Europe's most experienced cadres of specialized counterterrorist magistrates, and the courts convicted substantial numbers of terrorists during 1989. These included the ringleaders of the leftwing Action Directe group and several mid-level Basque terrorists from ETA and Iparretarrak. In December 1989 a Paris court convicted a member of the now-defunct Palestinian terrorist group, 15 May Organization, and sentenced him to life imprisonment for his role in a series of bombings in London and Paris between 1983 and 1985 against Marks and Spencer department stores and Bank Leumi. The former 15 May leader, Abu Ibrahim, will be tried in absentia in early 1990.

Greece

The number of international incidents declined in Greece, from nine in 1988 to five in 1989, but domestic terrorism remained a major problem. The Greek terrorist group Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) bombed four cars belonging to US civilian employees at the Hellenikon Air Base—a tactic it used in its anti-US campaign in the 1970s. Another attack directed at foreigners was the bombing of a French bank to protest the convictions of French terrorists.

Greek domestic groups remained among the most active in Europe during 1989. The groups focused their attacks on targets associated with the Koskotas financial scandal, deliberations on the extradition of Mohammed Rashid, and the Parliamentary elections. The Revolutionary Organization 17 November in separate attacks killed one prosecutor and a prominent member of Parliament, Pavlos Bakoyiannis, who was the son-in-law of the leader of the conservative New Democracy party. 17 November is believed responsible for wounding a Supreme Court prosecutor and a Member of Parliament, George Petsois, who was a former Minister of Public Order. Greek authorities also believe the group was responsible for a bank robbery in June. The Revolutionary Organization 1 May claimed responsibility for killing another prosecutor and bombed the homes of a Supreme Court justice and the Greek police chief. ELA bombed a variety of domestic targets, including Greek Government buildings, a police precinct station and a European Community office, and it sent letter bombs to two journalists. Several local offices of Greek political parties were bombed before the elections in November, but no groups claimed responsibility.

The domestic terrorist attacks struck at the heart of the rule of law in Greece, targeting senior figures in the judiciary and members of Parliament. Despite repeated government declarations of action against the terrorists in 1989, no key terrorist suspects were arrested.

In response to the shootings of the three judicial figures in January, the government of then Prime Minister Papandreu announced an eight-point counterterrorism program to increase the manpower and resources devoted to protecting potential targets and to identify and apprehend the terrorists. In the wake of the Bakoyiannis killing, the government of successor Prime Minister Tsannetakis pledged an enhanced counterterrorism effort, to include an offer of more than \$1 million for information leading to the

assassins' capture. Neither of these efforts, however, has yet borne fruit. Meanwhile, two accused members of the "Anti-State Struggle" group implicated in an October 1987 shootout were released on bail and their trial indefinitely postponed.

The US request for extradition of Mohammed Rashid progressed to the top of the Greek judicial system. Rashid is a suspected Palestinian terrorist believed to have been involved in the 1982 bombing aboard a Pan Am aircraft over the Pacific in which one Japanese youth was killed. In May 1989, the Supreme Court upheld a lower court's decision in favor of Rashid's extradition to the US. The case has since been awaiting a final decision, which, according to the Greek Constitution, rests with the Minister of Justice. Successive justice ministers have announced that the decision would be deferred pending the outcome of two separate rounds of parliamentary elections. In neither round did any single party receive sufficient votes to form a government.

Rashid remains in detention pending the outcome of a third round of elections set for April 1990. The Greek Government has said it has grounds to hold Rashid until September 1990. The United States considers Rashid's extradition a key bilateral issue and an important indicator of Greece's commitment to the fight against international terrorism.

Ireland

There were no significant international incidents in Ireland in 1989.

The major forum for the Irish Government's counterterrorism efforts during the year remained the Intergovernmental Conference of the Anglo-Irish Agreement. British requests for extradition of convicted IRA terrorists have been pursued through Irish courts. One British request, however—for suspected PIRA paymaster Father Patrick Ryan—was unsuccessful. The Irish Director of Public Prosecutions decided subsequently that there was insufficient evidence to try Ryan in Ireland.

Italy

Terrorism remained an important item on the Italian national agenda in 1989. Despite a widespread perception in Italy that the level of politically motivated terrorist activity has declined, the authorities and the public are determined

that there not be any resurgence. Consequently, Italian police forces, with public support, have continued to take an active, aggressive approach to dealing with the problem of terrorism.

Italy experienced five minor international terrorist attacks in 1989—up from three in 1988. In March, arsonists partially destroyed a bookshop owned by Salman Rushdie's Italian publisher. In April, the small leftwing Autonomia group claimed responsibility for two arson attacks against vehicles belonging to US servicemen.

Italian police scored considerable successes against factions of the Red Brigades. In September, the French police, in coordination with Italian authorities, arrested five members of a BR cell wanted for the 1988 murder of Italian Christian Democratic Senator Ruffilli and two earlier killings. Four more members linked to the Parisian cell were picked up in Italy. Along with the four Italian terrorists, police arrested a Jordanian reportedly connected to the Abu Nidal organization but later released him for lack of evidence. The arrests followed the previous month's capture on the French-Swiss border of another fugitive BR member who was subsequently expelled to Italy. French police arrested three members of another faction in October.

In September, Italian authorities announced a series of operations aimed at disrupting the infrastructure of a suspected arms supply relationship between a Palestinian group, the Popular Struggle Front (PSF), and organized crime elements in Calabria. Raids in various Italian cities led to an ongoing investigation of possible arrangements to ship arms and explosives into Italy.

Italy continued to be very active in 1989 in cooperating with the United States and other countries in counterterrorism matters. Italy was an important participant in the counterterrorism efforts of the EC, the UN General Assembly, the IMO, the ICAO, and the Group of Seven.

Italy also joined with the United States and Spain in assisting countries in South America in dealing with narcotics-related terrorism. This assistance will include the provision of equipment to police forces in those countries and the training of police officials and magistrates.

On the judicial front, prosecutions and appeals dating from the late 1970s and 1980s continued to work their way through the court system. In February, a court in Florence sentenced five reported rightwing extremists to life in prison for the 1984 bombing of a Milan-Naples train; others involved received lesser sentences. In May, a court rejected the final appeals of the ANO members convicted for the 1985 attack on Fiumicino Airport and upheld the sentences imposed by lower courts. The sentences in absentia of Abu Nidal and another ANO official were thus confirmed, as was the 30-year sentence given to the one surviving terrorist in custody. Also in May, an Italian court sentenced, in absentia, ANO terrorist al-Zomar to life in prison for the 1982 synagogue attack in Rome.

At the close of the year, Italy adopted a new judicial code, similar in many respects to the adversarial trial system in the United States. It is expected that the new procedures, when fully implemented, will speed the course of justice.

Malta

There were no significant international incidents in Malta in 1989. During the year, a Maltese appeals court upheld the 25-year sentence of Abu Nidal terrorist Omar Mohammed Ali Rezak, convicted in 1988 for the 1985 hijacking of an Egyptair flight in which one American was killed. In 1988, Libyans became eligible to enter Malta with only an ID card, which may make it easier for any terrorists from Libya to visit or transit the country.

The Netherlands

Incidents of international terrorism in the Netherlands increased from two in 1988 to seven in 1989. Among the most significant attacks: in June, two unidentified gunmen wounded two prominent members of the PKK. The attack may have been the result of a power struggle within the group. In October, unidentified persons attacked Spanish targets on three separate occasions: a car bomb destroyed the Spanish Consulate General's private vehicle parked near his residence in The Hague; two bombs also exploded at the Spanish trade and labor offices in The Hague. In mid-November, the Spanish separatist group ETA claimed it carried out the attacks in retaliation for the deportation of four ETA members to Spain from the Netherlands in 1979,

but this claim has not been confirmed. In December, ETA claimed responsibility for launching two rockets at the Spanish Ambassador's residence; damage was minimal and no injuries resulted.

In April, an Amsterdam appeals court sentenced a member of the Dutch radical group Radical Anti-Racist Group (RARA) to 18 months imprisonment, with six months suspended, for attempted arson in connection with RARA's terrorist campaign to force the Dutch owner of a chain of retail stores to give up business interests in South Africa.

Founder and current leader of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), Jose Maria Sison, resides in the Netherlands where he provides the CPP with support activities, including fundraising. Sison is reportedly seeking asylum status in the Netherlands. The CPP's armed wing in the Philippines, the New People's Army, is believed responsible for assassinating three Americans in 1989.

Portugal

Portugal suffered no terrorist attacks in 1989. In October, a Portuguese court ruled that five alleged members of the Antiterrorist Groups of Liberation (GAL) were not guilty of death squad activities against Basque exiles in France in 1986. The four Portuguese and one French national had been accused of six counts of terrorism and attempted homicide and had been convicted in 1987 for membership in a terrorist organization in connection with the attacks. In May, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and 27 other convicted members of the Popular Front of the 25th of April group (FP-25) were released from prison on constitutional and procedural grounds. In September, however, an appeals court reaffirmed their convictions for membership in a terrorist organization. Otelo and the other defendants remain at liberty pending a ruling by the Supreme Court.

Spain

The number of international terrorist incidents in Spain declined significantly from 56 in 1988 to 22 in 1989. Although the highest number of international terrorist attacks in Western Europe occurred in Spain, all but two were low-level attacks conducted by the separatist group ETA against French targets—primarily automobile dealerships—in order to protest French arrest and extradition of ETA members. Although the attacks were designed to avoid casualties, in May three policemen were killed while

trying to dismantle a bomb at a Peugeot dealership. In June, the smaller Basque terrorist group Iraltza, which is anti-NATO and is composed of elements from the Basque Communist movement, claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Citibank office in San Sebastian—that caused considerable damage but no casualties. In December, Iraltza bombed a Ford car dealership in Vitoria, causing minor damage and no injuries. It also claimed six other bombings against domestic targets that injured two people.

Several domestic terrorist groups maintained or returned to terrorist activity in Spain in 1989. After the collapse of talks with the Spanish Government in April, ETA abrogated its cease-fire with dozens of bombings, shootings, and rocket grenade attacks against government, military, and judiciary targets, killing approximately 18 persons and injuring almost 3 dozen. The Catalan separatist group Terra Lliure is believed responsible for six bombings against government and civilian targets that injured two people. The First of October Anti-Fascist Group (GRAPO), which has occasionally attacked US targets in Spain and was seemingly dormant for a few years, resurfaced in 1989 as a terrorist threat. GRAPO attempted two bank robberies and launched three attacks in 1989, all directed against domestic targets, that resulted in five deaths and two injuries.

In a coordinated action in Madrid and Valencia in November, police arrested eight suspected members of the radical Shia group Hizballah and seized a large quantity of plastic explosives, electric detonators, and handgrenades. A Spanish judge released one of the suspects after he made a statement. According to Spanish police, the detainees intended to use Spain as a base from which to mount attacks against US, French, Israeli, Kuwaiti, and Saudi Arabian targets—principally airports and airlines—in Western Europe.

During 1989, Spanish courts continued to deal sternly with domestic terrorist cases. The Spanish Government regularly prosecutes members of ETA and other domestic terrorist groups for terrorist acts committed in Spain. Government prosecutors generally seek and often obtain stiff prison terms. For example, in October a Madrid court

convicted two ETA members of the bombing of a Barcelona department store in June 1987 in which 21 people died and 41 were wounded. The court sentenced the two individuals to prison terms of 794 years each. Such stern penalties appear to be becoming the norm; however, the national constitution limits actual time in prison to a maximum of 30 years. This limitation makes the lengthy prison terms of only symbolic importance, but they are indicative of the general lack of sympathy of terrorism among the Spanish public and within the country's judicial system.

In October, the Spanish Government initiated extradition procedures against two prominent ETA members to have them returned from the Dominican Republic. The ETA members were exiled to that country from Algeria following the breakdown of talks between ETA and representatives of the Spanish Government in Algiers earlier in 1989. Madrid is also requesting the extradition of an ETA leader currently being held in France.

Spain is an active participant in the EC's Trevi Group and was Trevi president for the first six months of 1989. The Spanish Government also cooperates in antiterrorist operations on a bilateral basis—most notably, with France in cases involving members of ETA. France and Spain maintain a police liaison office to strengthen counterterrorist cooperation.

Sweden

Sweden was spared from international terrorist attacks in 1989. Several radical Palestinian and Kurdish groups, however, are believed to have used Sweden as a base for terrorist acts abroad. In December 1989, a Stockholm court tried four Palestinians believed linked to the PSF who were charged with bombings in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam in 1985 and 1986. Two of the Palestinians received life imprisonment, the remaining two received sentences of one and six years. Several Kurds who have served prison terms in Sweden for terrorist-related crimes were sentenced to deportation. Because the Kurds risk execution or persecution in their home countries, Swedish law prohibits their actual deportation. They have been allowed to remain in Sweden, but with limited freedom of movement, and they are required to report regularly to the police.

In 1989, the Swedish Government submitted to Parliament for ratification the 1988 Protocol to the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation and the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, both of which Sweden had signed in 1988.

Swedish authorities are seeking ways to stop the flow of Middle Eastern and other refugees and asylum seekers into the country who arrive without proper identification.

Stockholm was the site in March of an antiterrorism conference with participation by experts from the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France, and Israel.

Switzerland

Switzerland was the scene of one international terrorist incident in 1989. An unidentified person hurled a grenade at the home of an Albanian family in Geneva. The grenade rolled under a car where it exploded without causing casualties.

Two Swiss employees of the International Red Cross (ICRC) were kidnapped in Lebanon in October—perhaps in retaliation for the sentencing of a Lebanese national earlier in the year. After the ICRC failed to resolve the kidnapping through its own contacts, the Swiss Foreign Ministry announced it would approach governments that could be of help in locating and freeing the hostages. The Swiss Government also issued an international public appeal for the release of the two Swiss citizens.

Swiss courts prosecuted several counterterrorist trials in 1989. In February, a Lebanese national linked to Hizballah, who had hijacked an Air Afrique airliner to Geneva in 1987, killing a French passenger in the process, received a life sentence on charges of murder, hostage taking and five lesser offenses. In November, a Swiss court sentenced a member of the Italian Red Brigades terrorist group to life imprisonment for participating in the assassination of an Italian judge in 1978. The Swiss Government had earlier declined to extradite the Red Brigades member to Italy because he had acquired Swiss citizenship and could not be extradited under Swiss law.

Switzerland continued in 1989 its function as protecting power for US interests in Iran. This role included passing US communications to and from Iran regarding terrorism issues, notably the holding of American hostages in Lebanon in the summer of 1989. The Swiss provided legal assistance to US authorities helpful for the pending prosecution of suspected Palestinian terrorist Mohammed Rashid and two others for the 1982 bombing on board a Pan American airliner in which one person was killed.

Turkey

Turkey experienced 12 international terrorist incidents in 1989, the same as 1988. The number of anti-US incidents, however, increased from two in 1988 to six in 1989. In September, a woman threw a pipe bomb over the wall of the Consulate General compound in Istanbul. The attacker was apprehended at the scene by Turkish police and is in custody awaiting legal proceedings. The US Air Force commissary in Izmir was bombed in November, and, in December, a Turkish group, the 16 June Organization, claimed responsibility for bombing a boat belonging to the US Consulate. British, Israeli, and Saudi interests were also the targets of attacks in Turkey during the year. In October, the automobile of a Saudi Arabian embassy administrative official in Ankara was blown up, severely injuring the driver, who lost both legs. In an anonymous call to a news agency, the Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility, saying the attack was in retaliation for the Saudi execution of Islamic Jihad members following the hajj bombings.

Violence by PKK separatists continued through the year. Many Turks believe that the PKK receives direct support from Syria and Iran and indirect support from Iraq and the Soviet Union. Turkish security forces mounted numerous operations against the PKK in the summer and fall. The November murder of 28 villagers, mostly women and children, in Ikiyaka on the Iraqi border was the worst terrorist incident since 1987. The PKK terrorists reportedly fled to Iraq after the attack.

Other radical Turkish groups increased the level of their operations in 1989, despite several counterterrorist successes by Turkish authorities. Dev Sol, Dev Yol, the Turkish Workers and Peasants Liberation Army (TIKKO), and the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Unit (MLAPU) were the most active, bombing several private businesses, key government office buildings, courts, and police stations. Domestic groups also were responsible for all of the anti-

US incidents in Turkey during the year. The groups maintained the pace of their attacks in the face of arrests. In March, for example, police arrested at least 50 suspected members of Dev Sol and, in May, 39 Dev Yol members were arrested. The continuing high level of operations in spite of the arrests suggests the groups have a large base of potential recruits—possibly among university students, according to Turkish press reports—but have not developed a high degree of internal security.

The press reported in February that the Ankara Appeals Court reversed on technical grounds the State Security Court conviction of eight individuals accused of the 1986 munitions factory bombing in Kirikkale. Seven persons died and 24 were wounded in that incident. About September, the two Libyans previously convicted of the 1986 bombing of a US officers club were released and deported. Apparently the two terrorists had completed two-thirds of their original five-year prison terms, after which reduction is automatic under Turkish law. In late November, the press reported that the two Iranian kidnappers, who attempted to smuggle an anti-Khomeini dissident back to Iran in the trunk of their car in October 1988, were released and sent back to Iran. The two had served about one year in prison. (Two Iranian diplomats also involved in this kidnap attempt were not prosecuted because of diplomatic immunity, but they were expelled.)

United Kingdom

International incidents increased in the United Kingdom to 10 in 1989 from four in 1988, with attacks against bookstores selling Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses* accounting for most of the increase. Salman Rushdie was given round-the-clock protection by British police, and government officials made it clear that the United Kingdom held Iran directly responsible for any action taken against British nationals or others as a result of Iran's threats against Rushdie.

Twenty-three Iranians were arrested and deported from the United Kingdom on national security grounds in 1989. In August, a man was killed in his London hotel room while apparently priming a bomb for use against a bookstore. Several attacks against British interests in Pakistan, Turkey, and Egypt may also have been protests of Salman Rushdie's book. British interests also were attacked in Peru, Iraq, West Germany, and Lebanon.



British policeman guards offices of The Satanick Verses publisher in London.

Northern Ireland terrorists continued a high level of operations in 1989, carrying out attacks that killed 62 people. PIRA remained the most active nationalist group, and the most significant single terrorist threat to the United Kingdom, but the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) and its offshoot, the Irish Peoples Liberation Organization (IPLO), also carried out attacks.

British authorities discovered several PIRA weapons and explosives caches that the group had prepared to support operations outside Northern Ireland. Some of the munitions were provided by Libya, and the United Kingdom has demanded information from Libya on what support it has given the PIRA. PIRA intensified its campaign against

British military forces in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, bombing barracks in the United Kingdom and West Germany. British soldiers and their dependents were also the victims of several car bombings and shootings in West Germany; the wife of a British soldier and the 6-month-old child of another were killed by PIRA in separate attacks. Bombs were also set off in British housing areas in Northern Ireland and West Germany, indicating the group is intentionally targeting dependents.

Throughout the year, Nationalist and Loyalist groups engaged in an escalating series of retaliatory murders. Also, several members of the Northern Ireland security services were arrested for allegedly providing police files on suspected Nationalist group members to Loyalist paramilitary groups. In April, members of the Protestant Ulster Defense Association were accused of offering to supply South Africa with Blowpipe missiles in return for weapons.

The judicial response to Northern Ireland terrorist organizations, under the auspices of the 1984 Prevention of Terrorism Act, continued to be strong in 1989. The Act enables special courts to carry out terrorist trials in Northern Ireland despite the persistent threat of PIRA terrorism against judges and juries. Cooperative international efforts to arrange the extradition of wanted PIRA members from several West European countries as well as the United States also continued in 1989.

The United Kingdom was a leader in international efforts to combat terrorism in 1989. It provided significant assistance to other countries seeking to improve their counterterrorist capability. As the international investigation into the bombing of Pan Am 103 progressed, the United Kingdom took a leading position in the movement toward new international agreements on aviation security, control of explosives, and the sharing of information and technology to combat terrorist threats to civil aviation. The British Government is also an active leader of efforts in the UN, EC, and other international forums to penalize countries that support terrorism.

Yugoslavia

International terrorists continued to use Yugoslavia as a transit route and safehaven. The number of terrorist attacks against Yugoslav targets increased during 1989, including bombings in Baghdad that injured several Yugo-

slaves, and the firebombing of a Yugoslav travel agency in Brussels. Inside the country there were several bomb explosions that were apparently terrorist related, including the bombing of a bookstore belonging to a firm that had announced its intention to publish *The Satanic Verses* in Serbo-Croatian.

The Yugoslav Government continued in 1989 to publicly oppose terrorism and to implement measures aimed at establishing greater controls over the entry and stay of foreigners to prevent misuse of its territory. It has also evidenced a willingness to cooperate more seriously with other countries in investigating terrorist incidents.

Yugoslavia's geographic position, the large numbers of visiting foreign tourists, the nearly 15,000 students from Middle Eastern countries and financial stringencies, however, continue to limit the government's ability to prevent the transit of potential terrorists across its territory, although it has taken measures making such transit more difficult.

In June, Yugoslavia hosted a meeting of experts from five Balkan nations intended to increase cooperation against terrorism, drug trafficking, and other criminal activity.

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

In 1989, Moscow and other East European governments provided military and economic support to several radical regimes involved in terrorism that indirectly fostered continued terrorist activities. In addition, Middle Eastern and Japanese terrorists maintained a variety of support operations in Eastern Europe. The United States maintained various levels of dialogue on counterterrorism with the previous regimes in Eastern Europe. The counterterrorism dialogue is expected to improve with the coming to power of more representative governments in the region.

At the same time, international terrorists increased their targeting of Soviet and East European interests in 1989. In February, the Soviet Embassy in Beirut was the target of a rocket attack. One South African national was convicted in the hijacking of a Soviet cargo plane carrying 174 members of the African National Congress after the aircraft took off from Luanda for Dar es Salaam. Security agents on board the aircraft subdued the hijackers. Peruvian terrorists dynamited a bus carrying Soviet seamen and their wives in July, injuring 33, and bombed the Soviet Embassy in Lima

in October. Sendero Luminoso probably carried out both attacks. Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Polish interests were attacked in a series of shootings and bombings in Baghdad. In one of the most serious attacks, three Poles were killed and several wounded by a car bomb outside a camp for Polish workers in Iraq.

Incidents of domestic violence and terrorism were on the rise in the Soviet Union—particularly in the Caucasus between Armenians and Azeris—in 1989. According to Soviet press reports, violence between the two groups has resulted in several hundred casualties. In September, for example, a bomb exploded on a bus traveling from Soviet Georgia to Azerbaijan, killing five people and wounding 27. Authorities claim to have confiscated thousands of firearms—including automatic weapons allegedly smuggled into the country and stolen from the police and Soviet armed forces—and explosives from both communities in the region. In addition, Soviet officials reported at least three aircraft hijackings during the year and discovery of two bombs in the Moscow subway. Authorities stated that the incident in the subway was reminiscent of bombings of the subway system in 1977 and 1985 that they believed were carried out by Armenians.

Although the Soviet Union continued to maintain cordial relations with several state sponsors of terrorism, it took a number of specific actions against terrorism domestically and internationally in 1989, including offering cooperation with the United States and others investigating the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing.

Counterterrorism issues have become a regular topic of discussion in the ongoing US-Soviet dialogue. The Soviets have also become more active in denouncing terrorist acts. The Soviet Union ratified the Montreal Protocol in April dealing with combating violence at international airports and has supported efforts within ICAO to further enhance the security of civil aviation.

While expanding a counterterrorism dialogue with the West, the Soviets continue their preference for broader, less concrete multilateral efforts against terrorism. This likely reflects reluctance to take concrete actions against state sponsors with whom they maintain advantageous diplomatic relations, such as Syria, North Korea, Libya, Cuba, and South Yemen. The Soviets apparently have also



Soviet authorities examine weapons confiscated during ethnic clashes in the Caucasus.

subordinated counterterrorism in their effort to improve relations with Iran. The Soviet foreign minister visited Tehran in February immediately after Iran issued the Salman Rushdie death threat.

The United States raised its concerns to the authorities of the German Democratic Republic about questionable activities of certain accredited diplomatic missions in East Berlin, such as the Libyan People's Bureau. The previous Polish regime expressed in bilateral talks their desire to cooperate on counterterrorism matters, and the Solidarity government that replaced it is expected to demonstrate greater determination.

In Czechoslovakia, despite strong public counterterrorism stands, there were indications that the country was allowed to be used as a transit point by terrorist groups traveling between the Middle East and Europe and that terrorists may have visited Czech resorts for rest and recreation. Possibly in reaction to media charges that the Czech plastic explosive Semtex may have been used in the downing of Pan Am Flight 103, the government worked with the British to produce a UN resolution for the international control of plastic explosives.

The Bulgarian Government in August ratified the 1963 Tokyo Convention on air piracy and was accepted in November as a member of Interpol, the international police body, which should allow for greater cooperation on counterterrorism as well as other criminal matters. The controlled press under the previous Bulgarian regime never explicitly condemned the killing of Colonel Higgins in July, although it did express concern over the February Iranian death threats against Salman Rushdie.

Asia

The number of international incidents in Asia dropped in 1989, down from 194 incidents in 1988, to 55. The reduction stems largely from a decrease in bombing attacks in Pakistan carried out by the Afghan Ministry of State Security (WAD). In the Philippines, the Communist New People's Army (NPA) launched several attacks against Americans, including the assassinations of US Army Colonel Rowe in April and two Department of Defense contractors in September. We believe the NPA will continue to pose a major threat to US personnel and facilities. In South Korea, students carried out several acts of arson against US facilities. Developments elsewhere in Asia that pose concern for 1990 include the insurgencies in India and Sri Lanka; the continued existence of the JRA; and North Korea's support for terrorism.

Afghanistan

The number of bombings in Pakistan sponsored by the WAD declined noticeably in 1989, following the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. There were 16 terrorist bombings and two armed attacks attributable to WAD in 1989, reflecting a downward trend in WAD operations inside Pakistan since the second half of 1988. There were

128 bombings attributed to WAD in 1987—the peak of Afghan-sponsored terrorist operations against Pakistan—and 118 in 1988. The pullout of Soviet forces from Afghanistan probably has forced the Kabul regime to redirect WAD manpower away from external operations to counter the insurgency inside Afghanistan. The withdrawal of regime forces into heavily defended urban areas just before the Soviet pullout also allowed the insurgents to close down border infiltration routes into Pakistan used by Afghan agents. WAD also probably lost Soviet logistic support for its external operations, although it is unlikely the Soviets participated directly in WAD operations inside Pakistan.

WAD nevertheless retains the capability to conduct terrorist operations against Afghan targets inside Pakistan. WAD agents probably contributed to an upsurge of terrorist activity in Pakistan during the second half of 1989. At least four of more than a dozen bombings that took place in northwestern Pakistan between July and November were directed against Afghan refugees. In at least two incidents, including the 10 October bombing of a Rawalpindi bus terminal, the perpetrator used a Soviet-made detonator, a trademark of past WAD bombing attacks. A large number of bombings in northwestern Pakistan probably are a result of internal domestic unrest rather than external state sponsorship, but WAD may have been able to enlist the support of Pakistani dissidents to plant bombs.

Australia

There were no international terrorist incidents in Australia although the wife of the former Pan Africanist Congress representative is awaiting trial for the 1988 firebombings of several vehicles owned by US Embassy personnel. Canberra has continued to take a strong stand against international terrorist acts:

- In February, at an ICAO conference, Australia strongly endorsed measures to make plastic explosives susceptible to detection.
- Throughout the year, it dispatched experts on airport safety to other nations in the Pacific and South Asia. It also has shared expertise and information on terrorism with other Pacific countries.
- In May, the Australian Parliament passed the Hostages Act, implementing legislation related to the International Convention against the taking of hostages.

- The Australian Government continued to implement a 1988 Pacific Forum initiative to combat terrorism through the sharing of expertise and information on the subject.

India

Although no international attacks took place in India during 1989, the level of violence remained high. Sikh extremists continued their campaign of assassination against moderate Sikh leaders and Hindus. Major incidents included the killing of 26 members of a rightwing Hindu group, the National Volunteer Group, by Sikh militants in June. Sikh extremists were thought to be responsible for two major bombings. In June, a powerful explosion ripped through a New Delhi railway station during the morning rush hour, killing seven persons and injuring 50. In August, a bomb exploded on a bus en route from Punjab to New Delhi, killing 17 persons and injuring 30. No one has been charged in either case.

Prior to the November parliamentary elections, the Indian Government's response to domestic incidents of terror focused on maintaining law and order. In January, the two Sikh extremists convicted of the 1984 assassination of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were executed after all appeals were exhausted. The November elections resulted in Sikh radicals winning 10 of Punjab's 13 seats. Within days of being sworn in, the new national government began a campaign to establish rapport with the alienated Sikh community. The Prime Minister replaced the Punjab governor with a person more acceptable to the Sikhs. The new Sikh parliamentarians supported him during the first critical vote of confidence. At the end of the year, the parliament voted in favor of a government proposal to repeal a constitutional amendment that was offensive to the Sikhs. This action prevents the government from continuing central rule of Punjab beyond May 1990 without another constitutional amendment.

The government's gestures, however, did not have a noticeable effect in deterring extremist Sikh violence, which continued unabated during December. Nevertheless, the new government showed a willingness to negotiate the return of state government to locally elected officials and a political solution to the Punjab crisis.



Indian soldier escorts newspaper vendor for protection against Sikh terrorists.

The Indian Government continued to seek the extradition from the United States of two Sikhs alleged to have been involved in the 1986 assassination of a retired Indian Army Chief of Staff. Sikh militants in North America and the United Kingdom concentrated on wresting political control of Sikh temples to raise money for their compatriots in India.

Kashmiri terrorists opposed to the central government's influences increased their campaign of violence in 1989. Police suspect that they were responsible for the May bombing of a bus in Kashmir that killed one person and injured six and for a July attack on a police station in Srinagar, the region's summer capital. In December, Kashmiri separatists bombed an Indian Airlines office in Kashmir Valley. The same month, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), the most prominent of the militant Muslim groups, kidnapped and held for five days the daughter of the new Union home minister, himself a Kashmiri Muslim. In exchange for her release, the Jammu and Kashmir government freed five jailed JKLF members. By the end of the year, popular support for independence from India, a goal of the militants, had grown to the point that the central government began deploying Army forces to the Valley to restore order.

Although denied by Pakistan authorities, the Indian Government continued to claim that both Sikh and Kashmiri extremists were receiving training, arms, and sanctuary from Pakistan.

Japan

Two minor international terrorist incidents took place in Japan in 1989. A low-level bombing took place near Yokosuka for which no group claimed responsibility, and a bomb was found on the Burmese Embassy compound in December. Although not classified as terrorist because of the personal motivation involved, a CAAC aircraft on a domestic flight in China was hijacked to Fukuoka in mid-December. The aircraft with all passengers and crew was returned to China, and the hijacker is in a Japanese jail awaiting extradition. JRA terrorists did not carry out any attacks in 1989, but they remain a serious terrorist threat and can conduct worldwide operations. JRA members continued to travel in or through Western and Eastern Europe and Southeast and Northeast Asia to maintain links to other terrorist groups as well as with North Korea and possibly with Libya. The cases of JRA members Osamu Maruoka and Hiroshi Sensui, arrested in 1987 and 1988 respectively, are still under adjudication.

The Chukaku-ha (Middle Core Faction) and other radical leftist groups within Japan committed a number of small-scale, politically motivated attacks of arson and sabotage. On several occasions, timed incendiary devices set by the Chukaku-ha destroyed the property of construction companies and government officials involved in the second-phase construction of the new Tokyo International Airport. In late February, a bomb exploded along the route of the motorcade of the Emperor's funeral but caused no injuries. The Kakurokkyo, or Revolutionary Workers Association, claimed responsibility. The Kakurokkyo is thought to be responsible for the February time bomb attack on the shrine of Togo Heihachiro, an admiral in the Japanese Imperial Navy.

In May 1989, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established a Division for the Prevention of Terrorism. This office will analyze counterterrorism information, formulate policies, and coordinate cooperation in international fora. Also in May, the National Police established the Second Foreign Affairs Division, responsible for strengthening counterterrorism measures with special reference to the Japanese Red Army.

Japan continued to endorse international efforts to combat terrorism, supporting resolutions in the United Nations and the ICAO. Tokyo also cooperates with US authorities in investigations of criminal matters. Reflecting the high-level

attention accorded to such matters, the Japanese Prime Minister joined the US President in a communique in September following their Washington summit that included agreement to cooperate in counterterrorism matters.

Pakistan

The number of international terrorist incidents reported in Pakistan dropped from 127 in 1988 to 25 in 1989, resulting from a decrease in the number of bombings against Pakistani-based Afghan resistance fighters and refugees by WAD. The bombings typically occurred in places frequented by large crowds—bus depots and train stations—in order to inflict high casualties. The 4 July bombing of a minibus in Peshawar killed 10 people. Pakistani authorities blame WAD for more than a dozen bombings in Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Lahore, but in some cases the bombings probably were the work of Pakistani dissident groups. WAD retains the capability to stage terrorist operations inside Pakistan and probably was behind the 10 October bombing of a Rawalpindi bus terminal. WAD-sponsored terrorist acts are likely to continue inside Pakistan as long as Islamabad continues to support the Afghan mujahidin.

Iran recently stepped up attacks against Saudi interests in Pakistan, reflecting Tehran's displeasure with Riyadh's decision to execute 16 Kuwaiti Shia implicated in the 1989 Mecca bombings. Iranian agents or Shia sympathizers inside Pakistan probably were behind the 14 October bombing of a Saudia ticket office in Lahore. Iranian agents also may have assassinated Abdullah Azzam on 24 November. Azzam was considered the focal point of Saudi aid to the Afghan resistance movement. Terrorist attacks against Saudi targets inside Pakistan may increase as a result of intensifying Saudi-Iranian competition for influence with the Afghan resistance movement.

Iranian agents or Shia sympathizers probably were behind three bombings in 1989 directed against British targets in Pakistan to protest publication of *The Satanic Verses*. In February and March 1989, bombs damaged the British Council libraries in Islamabad, Peshawar, and Karachi. The bombings took place after business hours; in one incident a Pakistani security guard was killed.

None of the terrorist incidents in 1989 appear to have been directed against the United States, but the limited capabilities of Pakistan's counterterrorist forces leave US person-

nel vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Cooperation among government security agencies is often ineffective, and their performance has been hindered by rivalries between central and local law enforcement agencies. The Pakistani Government has attempted on a continuing basis to enhance its antiterrorist and law enforcement capabilities. Pakistan participates in the State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance Program.

The ANO terrorists convicted of the 1986 Pan Am hijacking in Karachi remain in jail while their appeals are pending before the courts.

Philippines

In the Philippines, although total incidents of terrorism against foreign targets decreased from 12 in 1988 to nine in 1989, the nature of these cases was far more serious than in previous years. In contrast to 1988, when no American casualties were incurred, attacks against US targets resulted in three fatalities. The threat to US citizens increased as CPP New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas and "sparrow" urban assassination units began to monitor the activities of a broadening range of US citizens.

The willingness of terrorist teams to attack Americans over the past year is probably the result of high-level CPP/NPA directives based on a decision to open an active anti-American front. In particular, the Communists may wish to send a strong message during preliminary US-Philippine base agreement renegotiations. Increased security at US military facilities and the protective measures taken by high-profile US officials who are priority targets, however, appear to be motivating CPP/NPA terrorists toward less selective targeting.

NPA terrorist operations in April ended a hiatus in anti-US attacks since 1987, when one retiree and two off-duty US enlisted servicemen were killed outside Clark Airbase. The recent operations against US interests have been:

- An aborted mission on 6 April to mine a road outside Clark used by US personnel to gain access to a firing range.
- The bombing on 9 April of a joint US-Philippines communications site on Mt. Cabuyao guarded by Philippine forces.



Car in which US Army Col. James Rowe was murdered by Communist terrorists in the Philippines.

- The assassination on 21 April of US Army Col. James Rowe en route to his office in Manila.
- The killing of two US civilian Department of Defense contractors in their vehicle north of Clark on 26 September, apparently timed to coincide with the arrival of Vice President Quayle in Manila.
- A probable NPA attack on 14 December against the US Embassy's Seafront compound in Manila; two anti-personnel rifle grenades evidently intended to inflict indiscriminate casualties were launched, fortuitously resulting only in minor damage.
- The afterhours machinegun strafing on 24 December of a USIS building in Davao City in the southern Philippines.

These attacks and continuing threats against American official and military personnel indicate an active international terrorist campaign with possible links to Libya and other terrorist organizations. The CPP/NPA is also believed to obtain financial and material support from Communist and leftist sources abroad. The founder of the CPP now lives and maintains an office in the Netherlands from which he conducts public relations, fundraising, and other support activities.

During 1989, nearly 100 Philippine Government and security officials have been assassinated, the vast majority by the NPA. Besides the threat from the CPP/NPA, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), a Muslim secessionist group, also seeks to attain its objectives through violent means. In addition, disgruntled participants in the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) December coup attempt have threatened to perpetrate terrorist attacks against both the Aquino government and US forces seen to have supported the government.

The Government of the Philippines has issued public statements condemning domestic terrorism and has urged security forces and the public to take measures to combat it. The government has launched a reward program for information leading to the arrest of major Communist figures in the Philippines and abroad. Despite limitations on available resources and the pressures of active Communist and Muslim insurgencies, Manila has devoted manpower and attention to the protection of US interests and the investigation of the killings of Americans. To date, these efforts have resulted in the arrest and arraignment of two suspects in the Rowe murder case. Their trial, originally expected to begin in late 1989, has been delayed until April 1990. The investigation continues into the killing of the two Defense Department civilian employees. Complaints have been filed against several suspects who remain at large. The two suspected terrorists charged in the 1987 killings of US military personnel escaped from police custody while en route to trial. Despite their escape, the trial has continued and a verdict is expected sometime in 1990.

The Government of the Philippines continues to be a willing participant in programs of bilateral cooperation with and training in the United States on counterterrorism issues.

South Korea

In 1989, there were 14 relatively minor attacks against US interests—down from 21 in 1988—by radical students and other Korean dissidents. A US military truck at Camp Henry was slightly damaged in January by student-thrown molotov cocktails. On two occasions students attacked the American Cultural Center in Kwangju with molotov cocktails, rocks, steel pipes, and sledge hammers, causing minor damage but no injuries. In March, in two separate

incidents, student demonstrators hurled molotov cocktails at a US military housing area in Seoul causing slight damage but no injuries. In late July, a handful of university students unsuccessfully attempted to break into the US Cultural Center in Seoul.

In April, a South Korean court sentenced ex-North Korean agent Kim Hyon-Hui to death for planting a bomb on the November 1987 KAL Flight 858, which resulted in the death of 115 people. Kim is appealing her sentence, and it is expected that the government eventually will commute it.

Throughout the year, the Republic of Korea demonstrated a strong concern about international terrorism, maintained a close liaison relationship with the United States, and worked to improve its counterterrorist capability.

Sri Lanka

In 1989, political violence in Sri Lanka reached postindependence highs, with over 8,500 persons killed, the majority civilians. There were, however, no reported acts of international terrorism.

Tamil militant factions, including the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), and the Maoist Janatha Vimukthi Perumana (JVP), a Sinhalese extremist group, were reportedly responsible for acts of domestic terrorism during 1989. In addition, vigilante groups, in some cases credibly linked to Sri Lankan security forces, were responsible for the deaths of many JVP suspects. By the end of the year, a government crackdown on the JVP had led to the capture and death of much of the JVP leadership.

The government dropped all charges in January 1990 against a group of LTTE suspects accused of bombing an Air Lanka plane on the ground in Colombo in May 1986. Twenty-eight persons, including foreigners (but no Americans), were killed in the attack. The LTTE's relations with the government improved dramatically in 1989 and, by the end of the year, the LTTE had formed a political party to contest elections in Tamil-majority areas likely to occur in 1990.

Sub-Saharan Africa

In 1989, Africa ranked fifth in incidents of international terrorism. The number of incidents classified as international terrorist acts decreased slightly from 52 to 48. The most significant terrorist act occurred on 19 September

when a bomb destroyed a French UTA airliner that crashed in Niger, killing 171 people—including seven US citizens. The case remains unsolved. Armed attacks and kidnappings carried out by local insurgent groups in South and Central Africa account for the majority of international incidents. Cross-border raids into Zimbabwe by the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (RENAMO) account for more than a third of insurgent related violence. When involved, Europeans—missionaries and foreign workers—tended to be random targets caught up in insurgent operations. Americans apparently were not the primary targets of terrorist incidents.

South Africa continued to be suspected of sponsoring bombing attacks against African National Congress dissidents in neighboring African states. The South African police also have been linked publicly to "death squad" killings of two prominent antiregime activists in 1989. Libya continued to cultivate ties to subversive groups in Sub-Saharan Africa, while trying to improve Libyan relations with moderate African leaders. In April 1989, Burundi expelled the Libyan diplomatic mission, claiming the Libyan People's Bureau there was involved in an attempt to overthrow the government. Libyan diplomats were expelled from Benin in 1988 for the same reason.

There were no state-sponsored acts of terrorism against US interests in Africa during 1989, but Americans living or traveling in this region are highly vulnerable to terrorist operations. Africa provides an ideal operating environment for terrorist groups because of the limited counterterrorist capabilities of most regional states and inadequate security procedures at most African airports.

Chad

There were no international terrorist incidents in Chad during 1989, although security at N'Djamena airport has been tightened in the wake of the UTA Flight 772 bombing. That flight, originating from the Congo, had stopped in Chad before exploding over Niger.

People's Republic of the Congo

The September 1989 destruction of the UTA flight originating in Brazzaville provoked renewed interest in the government's antiterrorism measures. Forty-nine Congolese citizens were on board. Airport security procedures in Brazzaville have been increased, although new measures are limited by the country's economic crisis.

Of the six countries on the US terrorism list, four—Cuba, Iran, Libya, and North Korea—maintain diplomatic missions in Brazzaville. The Congo has long maintained a policy of offering refuge to citizens of other countries.

Djibouti

The Tunisian national charged in connection with the 1987 bombing of the Cafe 'Historii in which 11 persons were killed remains in jail awaiting trial. In a unique development, the entire Djiboutian bar was appointed joint defense counsel. Since the authorities plan to interview every available witness before bringing the case to trial, it is unlikely the case will come before the courts in the foreseeable future.

Mozambique

RENAMO violence has been directed against nationals in neighboring Zimbabwe and Zambia, but, in March 1989, RENAMO guerrillas killed three Italian priests and captured a fourth during an attack surrounding a mission in the central province of Zambezia. Although there have been no attacks so far against foreign aid workers in Mozambique, according to press reports, RENAMO said in November that it would no longer guarantee the safety of aid workers.

Throughout its 15-year insurgency, RENAMO has continued to direct terrorist attacks against the local population. The insurgents frequently attack soft targets such as villages, schools, factories, and relief convoys, with civilians killed daily, while others are deliberately mutilated or pressed into service as porters. There were several massacres of civilians in 1989. One in a communal village in Gaza Province took 54 lives; another 80 died in the border town of Ressano Garcia.

The government has adopted a two-pronged strategy against the insurgents: the 1987 amnesty law intended to weaken RENAMO by encouraging its members to lay down their arms and reenter civilian life; and the government's attempt to reach a negotiated settlement through the peace process mediated by Kenya and Zimbabwe. The authorities claim that several thousand RENAMO members have sought amnesty, although these figures may also include unarmed civilians living in RENAMO-controlled areas. In August, the authorities released 100 prisoners, most suspected guerrillas, who had been held on national security charges.

The South African Government states that it no longer supports the RENAMO insurgency, but some private entities within the country may be providing some assistance. Mozambique has asked that Pretoria do more to halt this aid.

Niger

Niger was the site of the deadliest terrorist incident in 1989—the in-flight destruction of UTA Flight 772 by a bomb on 19 September, which killed 171, including seven Americans. The French airliner was destroyed during the second leg of a Brazzaville, Congo–N'Djamena, Chad–Paris flight. The plane's wreckage was recovered in the remote Niger desert. Two claims of responsibility for the bombing have been made so far—an anonymous caller allegedly speaking in the name of Hizballah and a previously unheard of Chadian group opposed to French support for Chadian President Habre's government. French authorities have been unable to find conclusive evidence to implicate any particular terrorist group in the bombing.

The government expended a significant portion of its limited military resources to assist in the investigation. Niger allowed France to take the lead in a comprehensive investigation and extended appropriate courtesies to US experts who were assisting the French in the initial phases of the investigation. Although the UTA flight never stopped over at Niamey airport, the government authorities have made attempts to upgrade security there following the tragedy.

South Africa

The cycle of violent repression by the South African Government and violent resistance by the black opposition abated during 1989. The political climate improved after newly installed President de Klerk began allowing peaceful political protest and initiated feelers to the ANC that may lead to formal negotiations. Senior ANC leader Walter Sisulu and others were released and allowed to function publicly as ANC leaders. The South African Government formally unbanned the organization in early 1990. The efforts to reach political accommodation, however, do not completely eliminate the possibility of further violence by ANC militants, South African rightwing extremists, or vigilante groups.

The military wing of the ANC, or its local supporters, probably were responsible for setting off limpet mine explosions in South African townships in 1989. South Africa was linked to an increased number of attacks, climbing from eight in 1988 to 11 in 1989. Its agents were allegedly responsible for bombings against ANC targets in neighboring Botswana, Swaziland, and Zambia.

South African agents also are alleged to be responsible for the murder of three ANC members in Swaziland in February 1989. At least seven current or former South African policemen have been arrested for their alleged involvement in a death squad that was responsible for the murder of antiapartheid activist David Webster on 1 May in Johannesburg. The death squad also has been linked to the 10 September assassination of white SWAPO official Anton Lubowski in Namibia. Upon assuming office, the new de Klerk government stated it would not support the use of such tactics. In early 1990, Pretoria launched an independent judicial investigation into the death squad allegations.

The ANC leadership disavows a strategy that deliberately targets civilians and may be debating the wisdom of continuing the "armed struggle," as evidenced by the reduced number of attacks in 1989. Although some armed attacks may have been perpetrated by the ANC, others were possibly carried out by supporters without the approval of the ANC leadership or were unconnected at all to the ANC.

South African courts continue to pass sentences on people charged with terrorism, and nearly 70 were convicted during the first 10 months of the year. These convictions do not accurately reflect the country's counterterrorism commitment, however, as the definition of "terrorism" used by the courts includes a wide variety of antigovernment activities. In December, the Supreme Court overturned on a technicality the treason and terrorism convictions of all eight defendants in the widely publicized 1988 Delmas treason trial, where some defendants had been convicted of "terrorism."

Although South Africa in the past has provided support to RENAMO insurgents in Mozambique who target civilians, the new de Klerk government has emphatically claimed to have cut off all support.

Sudan

There were no confirmed international terrorist incidents in Sudan in 1989. Five ANO terrorists sentenced to death last year for the 1988 bombings at the Acropole Hotel and the Sudan Club have appealed their sentences. The Sudanese courts have ruled that relatives of the victims, who included five British nationals, have the option to select from several punishments, including financial compensation from the defendants in exchange for reduced sentences. This last option would allow the convicted terrorists to escape execution.

Tanzania

There was only one instance of international terrorism in 1989, the unsuccessful attempt on 18 May to hijack an unscheduled Aeroflot flight that was ferrying ANC soldiers from Luanda to Dar es Salaam. Tanzanian courts imposed a 15-year sentence on the hijacker, Bradley Richard Stacey, a white South African. Tanzania has not improved its counterterrorist capability since a Tanzanian airliner was hijacked in February 1988.

Zambia

South African agents probably were behind a series of bombings directed against facilities operated by the ANC, which has its external political headquarters in Zambia. In one instance, however, Zambian security officials concluded ANC factionalism was the motive. In mid-June, bombs destroyed or damaged at least three ANC facilities in Lusaka. Mozambican-based RENAMO insurgents conducted at least three violent cross-border raids into eastern Zambia in search of food and supplies, similar to RENAMO forays into Zimbabwe. Zambian security forces have a policy of hot pursuit in response to these incursions.

Zimbabwe

RENAMO guerrillas continued to conduct a large number of cross-border raids into Zimbabwe. Typically, small bands of RENAMO personnel would raid a village for food and supplies and kidnap the local villagers to carry the booty back to RENAMO bases in Mozambique. RENAMO attacks are characterized by ruthless and indiscriminate violence. At least 71 Zimbabweans were killed in RENAMO attacks this year as compared with 55 last year. The Zimbabwean Government has deployed troops along the

eastern border and into Mozambique to combat RENAMO. Because of RENAMO atrocities, the authorities have resettled local residents into protected villages away from the affected border areas.

There were three noteworthy court cases involving terrorism in 1989. South African agent Charles Beahan was convicted of infiltrating Zimbabwe from Botswana as part of the abortive June 1988 attempt to free six suspected South African agents who were in prison awaiting trial. Three alleged South African agents sentenced to death for their participation in the 1986 bombing of ANC targets in Harare are appealing their sentences. A Zimbabwean national who was involved in a plot to murder ANC members received an 18-year prison sentence.

State-Sponsored Terrorism

Involvement in terrorism by sovereign states, although in decline and better concealed since 1987, continues to be a serious problem. In its various forms—direct involvement, instigation and encouragement, support to terrorist groups through provision of safehaven, financial resources, arms, technical expertise, and documentation—state sponsorship makes a significant contribution to international terrorism. Some states, although not direct sponsors of terrorist organizations, contribute to the groups' capabilities by giving them unimpeded transit, permitting them to engage in commercial enterprises, allowing groups to recruit members, and carry out other support activities. Support in its various forms enhances the capabilities of a variety of groups with differing political objectives: radical Shia groups throughout Western Europe, the Middle East, and Africa; Latin American insurgents; European separatists; radical and fundamentalist Palestinians; and the JRA.

The total incidents of state-sponsored terrorism declined steeply in 1989, primarily because the Afghan regime stood down from its terrorist campaign to destabilize Pakistan. We detected 18 incidents of terrorism attributable to Afghanistan, down from 118 in 1988. Iran was the most active state sponsor in 1989, backing 28 attacks. The majority of these were connected with Ayatollah Khomeini's death threat against *The Satanic Verses* author Salman Rushdie and retaliatory attacks against Saudi Arabia for Riyadh's execution of 16 Kuwaiti Shias convicted of bombings during the 1989 hajj. In addition,

three incidents involved the assassination of Iranian dissidents. We have not detected Syrian and Libyan direct sponsorship of international terrorist actions in 1989, although they continue to provide safehaven and other support to terrorist organizations.

North Korea continued to provide funding and training for terrorists. The Soviet Union and several East European governments continued to provide military and economic support to several radical regimes involved in terrorism, while some East European governments provided weapons, explosives, and other types of support indirectly to groups that have conducted terrorist operations in the past. Such support may stop following the overthrow of many of these regimes and their replacement with more open governments. Cuba and Nicaragua provided weapons, training, and safehaven mostly to Latin American groups that employ terrorism. South Yemen continued to be a safehaven for radical Palestinian groups. South Africa attacked ANC and other dissidents outside its borders, although embarrassing public revelations about police "death squads," a recent change in government, and current political developments in the region may stem these activities.

The United States has maintained its formal designation of six countries as state supporters of terrorism—Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, South Yemen, and Syria. This list is maintained pursuant to Section 6 (j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, which imposes certain trading restrictions on countries determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. The list is provided annually to Congress, although countries can be added or deleted at any time when circumstances warrant.

Cuba

Cuba has trained and supported radical groups from around the world, including Palestinian groups that have often used terrorism to advance their political causes. It has maintained a large and complex apparatus to support guerrilla movements and extremist groups throughout Latin America. Many of Latin America's radical leftist organizations look to President Fidel Castro for guidance and advice. Havana has particularly longstanding ties to guerrillas in Chile and Colombia, including the National Liberation

International Organizations

United Nations

The United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly both demonstrated their concern over terrorism in 1989, particularly concerning hostage taking and threats to civil aviation.

UN Secretary General

A major issue Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar dealt with in 1989 was the fate of Marine Corps Lt. Col. William Higgins, who was abducted in the course of his official duties with the United Nations Trust Supervision Organization in Lebanon in February 1989. Despite efforts by the Secretary General to secure his release, the captors of Lieutenant Colonel Higgins announced his execution on 31 July 1989.

The Secretary General and other UN officials continued efforts to confirm the fate and/or find the remains of Lieutenant Colonel Higgins, but they were not successful.

UN Security Council

Among the most significant actions by the Security Council was its Resolution 635 of 14 June 1989 which urged "the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work . . . on devising an international regime for the marking of plastic explosives for the purpose of detection." The passage of this resolution, which was developed by the United States and the United Kingdom, demonstrates international support for action on this complex issue. The resolution vests responsibility for action in an identified UN specialized agency with both the expertise and the appropriate mandate to undertake such an effort.

On 1 August the Security Council adopted Resolution 638 concerning hostage taking. The resolution condemned "unequivocally" all acts of hostage taking, demanded the immediate safe release of all hostages, and called upon all states to use their political influence "to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons." The adoption of this resolution marked the third time in the last four years that the Security Council has made a strong public statement of its abhorrence of hostage taking.

The adoption of this resolution was accompanied by a statement by the Security Council President, on behalf of the Council, deploring the reported execution of Lt. Col. William Higgins.

The US continues to consider the release of American hostages held in Lebanon a national priority. During 1989 we continued to consult regularly with other Security Council members on this vital issue. We took every opportunity to seek Security Council action to bring about the release of all foreign hostages in Lebanon.

United Nations General Assembly

The UNGA on 1 December reestablished the international consensus against terrorism. The resolution states that terrorism is "not justifiable" in any situation. The consensus resolution, which contained the strongest condemnation of terrorism by the international community to date, was the single most important achievement of the 6th Committee and one of the more noteworthy developments at the entire 44th UNGA.

The International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) undertook several initiatives in 1989 to ensure the security of the international traveling public against the threat of aviation sabotage by terrorists.

Following the December 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 and a joint request by the United States and the United Kingdom, a special meeting of the ICAO Council was held on 15-16 February to develop an action plan for improving civil aviation security. Many nations, including the United States, were represented by ministerial-level officials as an expression of the international concern and commitment to action on this critical issue.

One of the major action items identified at the special ICAO council meeting was the need for the international community to draft a convention requiring the introduction of "taggants" into plastic explosives. This will assist in identifying and detecting these substances, which are currently one of the favored weapons of international terrorists, particularly those who sabotage civilian aircraft.

During 1989, ICAO established a technical experts group to review the chemical and theoretical aspects of tagging plastic explosives. At the October 1989 ICAO Assembly meeting in Montreal, the membership unanimously called upon the ICAO council to convene a meeting to draft a tagging convention. An initial drafting session has now been held, and, on the basis of progress made to date on both the chemical and legal foundations of such an agreement, it appears possible that an ICAO conference may convene before the end of 1990 to finish work on an international convention requiring that all states include taggants in all newly manufactured plastic explosives.

Another noteworthy development in response to the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 and similar acts of terrorism was the establishment of a special ICAO fund, composed of voluntary contributions, which is intended to enhance civil aviation security. The intended recipients are those nations that cannot meet minimum ICAO security standards. A number of nations, including the United States, have contributed personnel and/or funds to help establish this program.

A final important ICAO development was the June 1989 adoption of the "no takeoff policy" concerning hijacked aircraft. This new policy commits ICAO members to preventing the takeoff of hijacked aircraft unless the aircraft's departure is necessitated by the overriding duty to protect human life. This standard was originally proposed by the United States and the United Kingdom. Following consideration and comment by the ICAO membership, this policy was made binding on all member states of ICAO. This new standard serves as an additional example of the international community's commitment to deal effectively with aviation hijacking.

International Maritime Organization

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) continued to take action in 1989 to reduce the risk of acts of maritime terrorism. Many of these actions implemented decisions made by the IMO membership in response to earlier acts of maritime sabotage.

Following the October 1985 hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*, the IMO called for a new convention against maritime terrorism. In March 1988, the Convention for the

Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the accompanying protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf were adopted at a diplomatic conference. Twenty-three nations signed the Convention and 21, including the United States, also signed the accompanying protocol. Entry into force of these agreements will require ratification or accession by a minimum of fifteen nations. Five states (German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Seychelles, Spain, and Trinidad and Tobago) have since ratified both instruments. The US Senate provided its advice and consent in November 1989; US ratification awaits the enactment of implementing legislation.

In 1986, the IMO unanimously adopted a comprehensive set of practical guidelines designed to prevent any recurrence of terrorism against ports or passenger vessels on international voyages of twenty-four hours or more. The US Coast Guard published the IMO measures in the Federal Register in April 1987 and called for a program of voluntary compliance by port and vessel operators.

Following the July 1988 terrorist attack against the City of Poros day excursion ship off Greece, the IMO reviewed its published security measures and recommended a program of regional security seminars. The IMO also agreed to review its measures annually to ensure that they remain effective responses to the evolving terrorist threat situation.

During 1989, the IMO continued urging its 133 members to ratify the pending conventions and to implement effective security measures against maritime terrorism. The IMO also sponsored two regional seminar/workshops on maritime security in the Caribbean and the Mediterranean. These seminars increased awareness of the need to improve maritime security, encouraged implementation of the existing IMO voluntary program of security measures and reviewed security procedures already in place. Similar seminars are planned for the western Pacific and Baltic Sea regions.

Army—a group that has carried out more international terrorism than any other in Latin America in recent years. In El Salvador, the Farabundo Martí Liberation Movement, which receives support from Cuba as well as other radical countries, has publicly threatened Americans assisting the Salvadoran Government as “legitimate targets of assassination.” Because of its continuing involvement in support to radical groups conducting terrorist actions, the US Government placed Cuba on its official list of state supporters of terrorism in 1982.

Iran

Iranian-sponsored terrorist incidents decreased from 32 in 1988 to 28 in 1989. Iran's extensive support for terrorism continued after the death of Ayatollah Khomeini in June. The events of 1989 indicate Tehran continued to view the selective use of terrorism as a legitimate tool to achieve specific foreign policy goals. Iranian intelligence has been used to facilitate and in some cases conduct terrorist attacks. In addition, Iran is expanding contacts with Lebanese Muslim extremists, radical Palestinian groups, and other Muslim fundamentalist groups to carry out terrorist operations against Israeli, US, Western, and moderate Arab interests. In the past year Iranian support for terrorism has included:

- Calling for the death of author Salman Rushdie and attacking publishers and distributors of *The Satanic Verses*.
- Assassinating at least five Iranian dissidents.
- Recruiting Shia to carry out attacks in Saudi Arabia during the hajj.
- Inciting radical Shia elements to attack Saudi interests in retaliation for Riyadh's execution of 16 Shia responsible for the hajj bombings.
- Probably involving itself with, if not organizing, Hizballah terrorist activities in Europe, West Africa, and elsewhere.

Ayatollah Khomeini's denunciation of Salman Rushdie's novel and calls for the author's execution had the effect of a decree, which is binding under the Shia interpretation of Islamic law. Violent demonstrations and attacks against publishers and bookstores occurred throughout Europe, Asia, and the United States. Three British Council library

buildings were bombed in Pakistan, killing one local guard. At least a dozen people died and more than 120 were injured in violent street riots in Pakistan and India.

President Rafsanjani's reaffirmation of the death threat rekindled anti-Western fervor and prompted renewed anti-Rushdie demonstrations and attacks. In December 1989, UK authorities arrested and expelled Iranians involved in anti-Rushdie attacks; we believe Iran is continuing to coordinate and plan attacks directed against businesses affiliated with *The Satanic Verses*.

Another indication that terrorism continues to be a feature of the Tehran regime was the public statement in May by then Parliament Speaker (now President) Rafsanjani that exhorted Palestinians to kill Americans and other Westerners in order to avenge those Palestinians killed during the uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Rafsanjani also publicly encouraged the hijacking of airplanes and the blowing up of factories.

During 1989, Tehran continued its campaign to eliminate antiregime dissidents. We believe the increase in these attacks can be attributed to the regime's fear that prominent dissident leaders presented a significant threat to Tehran during the leadership transition following the death of Ayatollah Khomeini in June. The number of attacks against dissidents increased from two in 1988 to three in 1989, resulting in five deaths—three in Austria, one in the United Arab Emirates, and one in Cyprus. These attacks appear to have been well planned and were probably carried out by Iranian intelligence officers.

Iranian-sponsored attacks directed against Saudi interests also increased during 1989. Tehran's anti-Saudi campaign can be traced to Iranian resentment over Riyadh's imposition of restrictions on the number of Iranians permitted to make the annual pilgrimage to Mecca as a result of pro-Khomeini riots during the 1987 pilgrimage. During the 1989 hajj, two bombs exploded in Mecca, killing one and wounding over 20 others; several Kuwaiti Shia confessed to the crime. During their interrogations, the Shia confessed that they had been recruited, trained, and supported by Iran. Riyadh executed 16 Kuwaitis for this attack on 21 September. Shortly after the executions, Iranian and

Hizballah leaders issued numerous statements denouncing the Saudi regime and calling for revenge. As a result, attacks against Saudi interests increased:

- On 14 October, a Saudia Airlines office in Lahore, Pakistan, was damaged by a bomb explosion.
- On 16 October, a Saudi military attache in Ankara, Turkey, was seriously injured when a bomb exploded under the seat of his car.
- On 1 November, a Saudi official in Beirut, Lebanon, was assassinated by three gunmen. Islamic Jihad—a covername used by Hizballah terrorists—claimed responsibility for the attack that was authenticated by a photograph of a US hostage.
- On 24 November, the Saudi official responsible for coordinating aid in Pakistan to the Afghan resistance movement was assassinated.

During 1989, Tehran also continued to support—and exert influence over—the radical Shia elements in Lebanon. Iran continues to provide Hizballah with money, weapons, and training and has approved—and in some cases encouraged—the kidnapping of Western citizens. Tehran also continued to develop relations with Palestinian fundamentalist groups, as well as with radical Palestinian groups such as the PFLP-GC, which has been publicly accused of complicity with Iran in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, as well as with Arab fundamentalist groups.

Libya

Libya continued to show public signs of moderation while maintaining its network of support for international terrorist groups. There were no terrorist incidents in 1989 that were directly attributable to Libya. A Libyan-backed group, however, the MRTA, attempted to bomb the USIS Binational Center in Peru in April to mark the third anniversary of US airstrikes against Tripoli. MRTA bombed the same facility in 1988 on the second anniversary of the air raids.

Qadhafi may have put pressure on some Libyan-backed radical Palestinian groups—the PFLP-GC and the ANO—to stand down on terrorist operations not directed against Israel or the occupied territories. Nevertheless, the Libyan leader continues to shelter the ANO's leader, Sabri Al-Banna (aka Abu Nidal), and his remaining followers.

Qadhafi continues to provide money, training, and other support to his terrorist clients, despite at least temporarily restricting their activities. The Libyans have sponsored over 30 international groups, including the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), the JRA, M-19, PIRA, and MRTA, in addition to radical Palestinian groups.

In recent speeches, Qadhafi has restated his opposition to US and Western influence in the Third World and reaffirmed Libyan willingness to support armed revolutionary struggles. Qadhafi continues to maintain Libyan contacts with subversive groups in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, possibly in hopes of cultivating surrogate agents. Qadhafi has also used front companies as conduits for financial and materiel support to international terrorist groups in order to obscure Libyan involvement.

North Korea

North Korea was not responsible for any terrorist incidents in 1989. It has continued to provide haven to a small group of Japanese Red Army members who hijacked a JAL airliner to North Korea in 1973. North Korea also continued supplying training and possibly materiel to communist guerrillas in the Philippines in 1989. North Korea remains on the list of state sponsors of terrorism because of its responsibility for the November 1987 destruction of a South Korean airliner and the 1983 terrorist attack against Republic of Korea officials in Rangoon, Burma.

South Yemen

South Yemen has considerably reduced its support for international terrorism since the early 1980s, and we do not believe it sponsored any terrorist attacks in 1989. Aden continues to project an image of moderation in its effort to repair relations with the West and neighboring Arab states. The regime's economic problems and need for economic and technical assistance have encouraged greater pragmatism. South Yemen may have reversed its longstanding policy of issuing South Yemeni passports to Palestinians. However, it has continued to allow some radical Palestinian groups, including the ANO, to maintain a presence in South Yemen.

Syria

There is no evidence that Syrian officials were involved in planning or executing terrorist attacks outside Lebanon since 1987, although they continue to provide support and safehaven to a number of groups that engaged in international terrorism.

Both Syria and Syrian-occupied areas of Lebanon (particularly the Bekaa Valley) remain sanctuaries for a wide variety of international groups that have engaged in terrorism, including the PFLP-GC, Hizballah, Saiqa, Abu Musa, ASALA, the PKK, the JRA, and the Syrian Social National Party. In July, JRA leader Fusako Shigenobu gave a press interview from her group's base in the Bekaa Valley. Many of these groups remain active within the region and elsewhere. Syrian support has enabled some of these groups to carry out acts of international terrorism. For example, the senior PFLP-GC official arrested in 1988 in West Germany and charged in 1989 with attempted murder in the bombing of US troop trains in 1987-88 was travelling on an official Syrian passport.

The United States has repeatedly expressed concern—both publicly and privately—about terrorist groups supported by Syria. To date, the US Government is not satisfied with the Syrian Government's responses, and we think the Syrian Government can do more.

We have discussed with the Syrians, on a number of occasions in diplomatic channels, the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 and public accusations of PFLP-GC's involvement in that attack. We have urged Syria's full cooperation in finding those responsible. Despite Syrian statements abhorring terrorism, Syria considers Palestinian terrorist

incidents directed against targets in Israel and the occupied territories to be part of the legitimate Palestinian struggle for independence.

Syria continues to support subversion against some of its neighbors. It assists the PKK insurgency against Turkey by providing the group with safehaven and safe passage in border regions, as well as sanctuary for its camps in the Bekaa Valley. The PKK insurgency escalated this year, and Turkey has publicly charged Syria with supporting armed violence in violation of the 1987 border security agreement. During 1989, Syria also allowed Iran to send arms via Damascus airport to Hizballah and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon.

Syria has made some effort to improve its record as a state sponsor of terrorism. The Syrian Government continued to indicate its willingness to work closely with Western governments to facilitate the release of the remaining hostages in Lebanon. Syrian President Assad has also stated publicly that Syria will punish any individual or group proved to have been involved in acts of terrorism. In early August, the Syrian Government worked closely with the United States following the revelation of Colonel Higgins' murder, and contributed to preventing death threats against US hostage Joseph Cicippio from being carried out. Senior Syrian officials have publicly reiterated Syria's call for the release of all hostages. In January 1989, Syria was successful in including a clause in the agreement between warring Amal and Hizballah groups in Lebanon prohibiting the taking of UN personnel hostage.

Appendix A

Chronology of Significant Terrorist-Related Events: 1989

<i>10 January</i>	<i>Greece</i> 17 November fatally wounded Greek Public Prosecutor Kostas Androulidakis in Athens.
<i>11 January</i>	<i>France</i> Police arrested one of the top three leaders of the Spanish terrorist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA).
<i>18 January</i>	<i>Greece</i> 17 November wounded Greek Supreme Court Deputy Public Prosecutor Panayiotis Tarasouleas in Athens.
<i>23 January</i>	<i>Greece</i> 1 May assassinated Greek Supreme Court Deputy Public Prosecutor Anastasios Vernardos in Athens.
<i>19 February</i>	<i>Honduras</i> A bus carrying US military personnel near Comayagua was hit by a bomb blast, injuring three US military and two Honduran civilians. The Morazanist Patriotic Front (FPM) claimed responsibility.
<i>27 February</i>	<i>Peru</i> A bomb was thrown at the US Chancery in Lima, causing minor damage. Police arrested a member of Sendero Luminoso (SL) suspected of having thrown the bomb.
<i>29 March</i>	<i>Belgium</i> An unknown gunman shot and killed the Saudi Arabian Sunni Imam of Brussels' largest mosque and his Tunisian librarian. The murder was probably a reaction to the Imam's public opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini's demand for the execution of author Salman Rushdie.
<i>21 April</i>	<i>The Philippines</i> "Sparrow units" of the New People's Army assassinated US Army Col. James Rowe while en route to his office in Manila.
<i>27 April</i>	<i>Dominican Republic</i> Three bombs exploded in Santo Domingo: one at the USIS Binational Center, killing a child and injuring the mother; one at a restaurant, and another on a street in the capital's business section. No group claimed responsibility.

4 May	<p>Greece 17 November wounded former Greek Minister of Public Order George Petsos with a car bomb as he was driving to work in Athens.</p>
16 May	<p>Lebanon Suspected radical Palestinian terrorists kidnapped two German relief workers, possibly in an attempt to influence the pending verdict on the accused Lebanese hijacker, Muhammad Ali Hammadi, which was before a West German court.</p>
17 May	<p>West Germany The Hesse State Supreme Court convicted and sentenced Hammadi to life imprisonment for his role in the June 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847 to Beirut, the murder of US Navy diver Robert Stethem, and the possession of explosives.</p>
24 May	<p>Bolivia Two Mormon missionaries were assassinated in La Paz by the Zarate Willka Forces of Liberation (FAL). The killings were probably meant to protest US counternarcotics efforts in Bolivia.</p>
4 June	<p>United Arab Emirates An Iranian dissident was assassinated, probably by Iranian intelligence officers.</p>
5 July	<p>Peru Thirty-three Soviet tourists were injured when a bus was bombed in Lima by the Sendero Luminoso.</p>
13 July	<p>Austria Three Iranian dissidents were assassinated in Vienna by Iranian agents. The victims were Kurdish activists, and one was the leader of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party. Later in the year, a Vienna court issued arrest warrants for three Iranians suspected of the murder.</p>
13 July	<p>Honduras A bomb thrown from a car wounded seven US soldiers outside a discotheque in La Ceiba. The FPM carried out the attack to protest the presence of US troops in Honduras.</p>
14 July	<p>France Police arrested three important members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA). The three were allegedly preparing for a terrorist attack against British military targets in West Germany.</p>

26 July	<p><i>Saudi Arabia</i> Two bombs exploded during the hajj ceremonies, killing one and injuring over twenty others.</p>
3 August	<p><i>United Kingdom</i> A Shia terrorist was killed assembling a bomb in a London hotel room. The terrorist was reportedly planning an attack to protest Salman Rushdie's book, <i>The Satanic Verses</i>.</p>
28 August	<p><i>Cyprus</i> One Iranian dissident was assassinated, another injured in an attack by armed gunmen. Iranian intelligence officers probably were responsible for carrying out the assassination.</p>
2 September	<p><i>France</i> Police arrested five members of a Parisian cell of the Italian Red Brigades-Fighting Communist Party faction.</p>
5-6 September	<p><i>Italy</i> Police arrested four members of the Red Brigades who were linked to a cell arrested in France days before.</p>
7 September	<p><i>West Germany</i> PIRA killed the West German wife of a British soldier in a Dortmund military housing area.</p>
12 September	<p><i>Spain</i> ETA gunmen assassinated Carmen Tagle, a public prosecutor in Madrid, in the first successful attack by ETA against a member of the Spanish judicial system.</p>
19 September	<p><i>Niger</i> A bomb exploded aboard UTA Flight 772 over Niger, killing 171 persons, including seven US citizens. Individuals alleging affiliation with either Hizballah or Chadian separatists claimed responsibility for the attack.</p>
22 September	<p><i>United Kingdom</i> PIRA killed 10 British servicemen in a bombing at the Royal Marine School of Music in Kent.</p>
26 September	<p><i>Chile</i> The Arnoldo Camu Command (ACC) detonated a bomb across the street from the US Embassy in Santiago, slightly injuring a contract guard.</p>
26 September	<p><i>The Philippines</i> The New People's Army killed two US civilian Department of Defense contractors in their vehicle north of Clark Airbase, apparently timed to coincide with the arrival of the US Vice President in Manila.</p>

26 September

Greece

17 November assassinated Pavlos Bakoyannis, a member of the Greek Parliament and son-in-law of the leader of the New Democracy Party.

3 October

Belgium

A prominent Jewish leader in Brussels was assassinated. The "Soldiers of the Right" claimed responsibility.

6 October

Lebanon

Radical Palestinians were probably responsible for the kidnapping of two Swiss International Red Cross workers outside Sidon, possibly to embarrass PLO Chairman Arafat or to obtain ransom for the hostages.

16 October

Turkey

A Saudi diplomat was seriously injured when a bomb exploded in his car. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

22 October

Greece

Revolutionary Popular Struggle firebombed three cars belonging to US Air Force personnel in Athens. The next day, an incendiary device was found under another airman's car.

24 October

The Netherlands

A bomb destroyed the Spanish Consulate General's private vehicle parked near his residence in The Hague. The Spanish terrorist group ETA claimed responsibility.

25 October

Peru

SL probably was responsible for detonating a car bomb in front of the US Marine House in Lima; two other bombs exploded outside the Soviet and Chinese Embassies within 20 minutes of each other.

26 October

West Germany

PIRA murdered a British soldier and his six-month-old daughter in a shooting in Wildenrath.

27 October

The Netherlands

Bombs exploded at two separate offices of the Spanish Embassy in The Hague. ETA claimed responsibility.

1 November

Lebanon

A Saudi official was assassinated by three gunmen in West Beirut. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

30 November

West Germany

The Red Army Faction (RAF) claimed responsibility for the bombing that killed Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred Herrhausen and injured the driver of his armored car. The bomb was concealed in the saddlebags of a bicycle propped against a road marker near Herrhausen's residence outside Frankfurt. The bomb was wired to an electrical device hidden in nearby bushes and triggered by a light beam that spanned the road.

6 December

The Netherlands

Rockets were launched at the Spanish Ambassador's residence, which is colocated with the Spanish Embassy in The Hague. Damage was minimal and no injuries resulted. ETA claimed responsibility.

16 December

Belgium

A Syrian diplomat escaped an attempted assassination when two grenades were discovered attached to the undercarriage of his car in Brussels.

20 December

Bolivia

The FAL claimed responsibility for detonating a bomb outside the US Embassy in La Paz to protest US military action in Panama.

21 December

Sweden

A Swedish court convicted four Palestinians of complicity in a series of bombings in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam in 1985-86.

Appendix B

Background Information on Major Groups Discussed in the Report

Middle East

Abu Nidal organization (ANO)

AKA: Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims

Description

International terrorist organization led by Sabri al-Banna. Split from PLO in 1974. Made up of various functional committees, including political, military, and financial.

Activities

Has carried out over 90 terrorist attacks since 1974 in 20 countries, killing or injuring almost 900 people. Targets the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, moderate Palestinians, the PLO, and various Arab countries, depending on which state is sponsoring it at the time. Major attacks include: Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, the Pan Am Flight 73 hijacking in Karachi in September 1986 and The City of Poros day-excursion ship attack in July 1988 in Greece.

Strength

Several hundred plus "militia" in Lebanon and overseas support structure.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquartered in Iraq (1974-83) and Syria (1983-87); currently headquartered in Libya with substantial presence in Lebanon (in the Bekaa Valley and several Palestinian refugee camps in coastal areas of Lebanon). Also has presence in Algeria. Has demonstrated ability to operate over wide area, including Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

External Aid

Has received considerable support, including safehaven, training, logistic assistance, and financial aid from Iraq (until 1983) and Syria (until 1987); throughout 1989 Abu Nidal's headquarters remained in Libya.

Al-Fatah

AKA: Al-'Asifa

Description

Headed by Yasser Arafat, Fatah joined the PLO in 1968 and won the leadership role in 1969. Its commanders were expelled from Jordan following violent confrontation with Jordanian forces in 1970-71, beginning with "Black September" in 1970. Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 led to group's dispersal to several Middle Eastern countries, including Tunisia, South Yemen, North Yemen, Algeria, and others. Has been reinfiltrating southern Lebanon for several years. Maintains several military and intelligence wings that have carried out terrorist attacks, including Force 17 and the Hawari Special Operations Group.

Activities

In the 1960s and the 1970s, Fatah offered training to wide range of European, Middle Eastern, Asian, and African terrorist and insurgent groups. Carried out numerous acts of international terrorism in Western Europe and Middle East in early-to-mid-1970s. Fatah has not carried out any international terrorist attacks in 1989.

Strength

6,000 to 8,000.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquartered in Tunisia, with bases in Lebanon and other Middle Eastern countries.

External Aid

Has had close, longstanding political and financial ties to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other moderate Persian Gulf states. Also has had links to Jordan. Receives weapons, explosives, and training from the USSR and other East European states. China and North Korea have reportedly provided some weapons.

Hawari Group

AKA: Fatah Special Operations Group, Martyrs of Tal Al Za'atar, Amn Araissi

Description

Part of Yasser Arafat's Fatah apparatus, the group is named after its leader who is commonly known as Colonel Hawari. Membership includes former members of the radical Palestinian 15 May Organization, including Muhammad Rashid.

Activities

Carried out several attacks in 1985 and 1986, mainly in Europe and usually against Syrian targets. Has also targeted Americans, most notably in the April 1986 bombing of TWA Flight 840 over Greece in which four Americans were killed. No international terrorist attacks in 1989.

**Armenian Secret Army
for the Liberation of
Armenia (ASALA)**
AKA: The Orly Group, 3rd
October Organization

Strength
Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation
Middle Eastern countries and Europe.

External Aid
PLO is main source of support.

Description
Marxist-Leninist Armenian terrorist group formed in 1975 with stated intention to compel Turkish Government to acknowledge publicly its alleged responsibility for the deaths of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, pay reparations, and cede territory for an Armenian homeland. Led by Hagop Hagopian until he was assassinated in Athens in April 1988. Monte Melkonian may be trying to revive the organization.

Activities
Initial bombing and assassination attacks directed against Turkish targets. Later attacked French and Swiss targets to force release of imprisoned comrades. Made several minor bombing attacks against US airline offices in Western Europe in early 1980s. Bombing of Turkish airline counter at Orly Airport in Paris in 1983—eight killed and 55 wounded—led to split in group over rationale for causing indiscriminate casualties. Suffering from internal schisms, group has been relatively inactive over past four years but, according to press reports, assassinated several Armenian rivals in Lebanon in 1985-86.

Strength
Several hundred.

Location/Area of Operation
Lebanon/Western Europe, United States, and Middle East.

External Aid
Has received aid, including training and safehaven, from Syria. May also receive some aid from Libya. Has extensive ties to Palestinian terrorist groups, including the PFLP and PFLP-GC.

**Democratic Front for the
Liberation of Palestine
(DFLP)**

Description

Marxist group which split from the PFLP in 1969. Currently led by Nayif Hawatmah. Believes Palestinian national goals can only be achieved through revolution of the masses. In early 1980s occupied political stance midway between Arafat and the more radical rejectionists. Although a PLO member group, differs with key elements of Arafat's policies.

Activities

Carried out numerous small bombings and minor assaults and some more spectacular operations in Israel and the occupied territories, concentrating on Israeli targets such as the 1974 massacre in Ma'alot in which 27 Israelis were killed and over 100 wounded. Involved only in border raids since 1988.

Strength

Estimated at 500.

Location/Area of Operation

Syria, Lebanon, and the Israeli-occupied territories; attacks occurred almost entirely in Israel and the occupied territories.

External Aid

Receives most financial and military aid from Syria and Libya.

15 May Organization

Description

Formed in 1979 from remnants of Wadi Haddad's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations Group (PFLP-SOG). Led by Muhammad al-Umari, who is known throughout Palestinian circles as "the bomb man." Group was never part of PLO. Reportedly disbanded in the mid-1980s when several key members joined Colonel Hawari's Special Operations Group of Fatah.

Activities

Claimed credit for several bombings in the early-to-mid-1980s, including hotel bombing in London (1980), El Al's Rome and Istanbul offices (1981), and Israeli Embassies in Athens and Vienna (1981). Anti-US attacks include a bombing on board Pan Am flight from Tokyo to Honolulu in August 1982 and attempted bombing of a Pan Am airliner in Rio de Janeiro in August 1981. (The accused bomber in the August 1982 Pan Am attack, Mohammed Rashid, is currently jailed in Greece, and a US extradition request is pending.)

Strength

50 to 60 in early 1980s.

Location/Area of Operation

Baghdad until 1984. Before disbanding, operated in Middle East, Europe, and Far East.

External Aid

Probably received logistic and financial support from Iraq until 1984.

Force 17**Description**

Formed in early 1970s as a personal security force for Arafat and other PLO leaders.

Activities

According to press sources, in 1985 expanded operations to include terrorist attacks against Israeli targets. No international terrorist activity since September 1985, when it claimed responsibility for killing three Israelis in Cyprus, an incident that was followed by Israeli air raids on PLO bases in Tunisia.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Based in Beirut before 1982. Since then, dispersed in several Arab countries. Now operating in Lebanon, other Middle Eastern countries and Europe.

External Aid

PLO is main source of support.

Hizballah (Party of God)

AKA: Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine

Description

Radical Shia group formed in Lebanon; dedicated to creation of Iranian-style Islamic republic in Lebanon and removal of all non-Islamic influences from area. Strongly anti-Western and anti-Israel. Closely allied with and largely directed by Iran in its activities.

Activities

Known or suspected to have been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicidal truck bombing on the US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983 and the US Embassy annex in September 1984. The group is responsible for the kidnapping and continuing detention of most US and other Western hostages in Lebanon.

Strength

Several thousand.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates in the Bekaa Valley, the southern suburbs of Beirut, and southern Lebanon; trying to form cells in Western Europe, Africa, and elsewhere.

External Aid

Receives substantial amounts of financial, training, weapons, explosives, political, diplomatic, and organizational aid from Iran.

Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG)

AKA: Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA)

Description

Rightwing Armenian nationalist group founded in 1975, probably to counter influence of leftist ASALA. Goals are similar to ASALA's, but ideological differences preclude working together.

Activities

Operations limited to attacks against Turkish targets, chiefly diplomats. Later operations conducted in name of ARA. Inactive since last attack in 1985.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Unknown. Operates in Western Europe, United States, Canada, and Middle East.

External Aid

Receives aid from rightwing segments of Armenian community worldwide.

Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF)

AKA: Faction Armee
Revolutionnaire Libanaise
(FARL)

Description

Marxist-Leninist terrorist group formed about 1980 by George Ibrahim Abdallah, a pro-Palestinian Christian from northern Lebanon. Anti-"US imperialist," anti-Israel. Members recruited from two villages in northern Lebanon; many are related to each other. Some previously were members of the pro-Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party or the PFLP.

Activities

Selected assassination and bombing attacks against Western targets, including attempted murder of US charge in Paris (1981), murder of US military attache in Paris

(1982), suspected involvement in murder of US head of Sinai Multinational Force and Observers in Rome (1984), and attempted murder of US Consul General in Strasbourg (1984). Georges Abdallah was arrested in France in 1984 and is currently serving a life sentence there.

Strength

20 to 30.

Location/Area of Operation

Northern Lebanon, operated in Lebanon and Western Europe.

External Aid

Press source claims that LARF had received both funding and direction from Syria and had links to several terrorist groups in Western Europe, including Action Directe, the Red Brigades, and the Red Army Faction.

Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)

Description

Terrorist group that broke away from the PFLP-GC in mid-1970s. Later split again into pro-PLO, pro-Syrian, and pro-Libyan factions. Pro-PLO faction led by Muhammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), who became member of PLO Executive Committee in 1984.

Activities

Abu Abbas-led faction responsible for October 1985 attack on the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of US citizen Leon Klinghoffer. Also attacked Israeli targets.

Strength

At least 50.

Location/Area of Operation

PLO faction based in Tunisia until Achille Lauro attack. Press sources claim group now based in Iraq.

External Aid

Receives logistic and military support mainly from PLO but also Libya. Given sanctuary in Iraq.

Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
AKA: Islamic Jihad-Jerusalem

Description

Palestinian fundamentalist group dedicated to fomenting Islamic revolution among Palestinians and fighting Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

**Palestine Liberation
Organization (PLO)**

Activities

Has claimed responsibility for several attacks in Israel and the occupied territories.

Strength

Unknown

Location/Area of Operation

Primarily Israel and the occupied territories, and other parts of the Middle East including Lebanon.

External Aid

Unknown, possibly Iran.

Description

PLO Chairman Arafat publicly renounced terrorism in December 1988 on behalf of the PLO. The PLO was founded in 1964 as a Palestinian nationalist umbrella organization dedicated to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. After the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, control devolved to the leadership of the various fedayeen militia groups, the most dominant of which was Yasser Arafat's Al-Fatah. In 1969, Arafat became chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, a position he still holds. In the early 1980s, became fragmented into several contending groups but remains the preeminent Palestinian organization. The United States considers the PLO an umbrella organization that includes several constituent groups and individuals holding differing views on terrorism. At the same time, US policy accepts that elements of the PLO have advocated, carried out, or accepted responsibility for acts of terrorism. The United States considers all PLO groups, including Al-Fatah, Force 17, Hawari, PLF (Abu Abbas), and PFLP, are bound by Arafat's renunciation of terrorism. The United States believes that the PLO has adhered to this renunciation although some hardline PLO elements, apparently acting independently, claimed responsibility for several cross-border attacks aimed at Israeli civilian targets.

Activities

In the early 1970s, several groups affiliated with the PLO carried out numerous international terrorist attacks. By the mid-1970s, under international pressure, the PLO claimed it would restrict attacks to Israel and the occupied territories. Several terrorist attacks were later

carried out by groups affiliated with the PLO/Fatah, including the Hawari Group, the Palestine Liberation Front, and Force 17 against targets inside and outside Israel.

Strength

See numbers for affiliated groups.

Location/Area of Operation

Tunis, other bases in various countries in the Middle East.

External Aid

See affiliated groups. Accurate public information on financial support for the PLO by Arab governments is difficult to obtain. According to press reports, Arab governments—including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iraq, Libya, and Algeria—have agreed to make regular monthly payments of \$43 million to support the PLO and the uprising in the occupied territories. The PLO has claimed that only \$15 million monthly has been received. While some governments have apparently fulfilled their commitments, it is unclear if all parties have done so.

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of Palestine
(PFLP)****Description**

Marxist-Leninist group that is a member of the PLO founded in 1967 by George Habbash. After Fatah, most important military and political Palestinian organization. Advocates a pan-Arab revolution. Although remaining in the PLO, Habbash has publicly differed with Arafat, particularly since Arafat's statements accepting a dialogue with the United States. Has spawned several dangerous splinter groups.

Activities

Committed numerous international terrorist attacks between 1970 and 1977. Since death in 1978 of Wadi Haddad, its terrorist planner, PFLP has carried out numerous attacks against Israeli or moderate Arab targets.

Strength

800.

Location/Area of Operation

Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and the occupied territories.

External Aid

Receives most of its financial and military assistance from Syria and Libya.

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of
Palestine-General
Command (PFLP-GC)**

Description

Split from the PFLP in 1968, claiming that it wanted to focus more on fighting and less on politics. Violently opposed to Arafat's PLO and leading efforts to form a rival coalition. Led by Ahmad Jabril, a former captain in the Syrian Army. Closely allied with, supported by, and probably receives direction from Syria.

Activities

Claims to have specialized in suicide operations. Has carried out numerous cross-border terrorist attacks into Israel, using unusual means, such as hot air balloons and motorized hang gliders. Press reports link it to the 1988 destruction of Pan Am Flight 103.

Strength

Several hundred.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquarters in Damascus with bases in Lebanon and cells in Europe (including a cell uncovered by West German authorities in October 1988).

External Aid

Receives logistic and military support from Syria, its chief sponsor. Financial support has been provided from Libya. Safehaven in Syria. Possible support also from Iran.

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of
Palestine-Special
Command (PFLP-SC)**

Description

Marxist-Leninist group formed by Abu Salim in 1979 after breaking away from the now-defunct PFLP-Special Operations Group.

Activities

Has claimed responsibility for several notorious international terrorist attacks in Western Europe, including the bombing of a restaurant frequented by US servicemen in Torrejon, Spain, in April 1985. Eighteen Spanish civilians were killed in the attack.

Strength

50.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates out of southern Lebanon, in various areas of the Middle East, and in Western Europe.

**Popular Struggle Front
(PSF)**

External Aid

Probably receives financial and military support from Syria and Libya.

Description

Radical Palestinian terrorist group that has been closely involved in the Syrian-dominated Palestinian National Salvation Front. Led by Dr. Samir Ghosheh.

Activities

Terrorist attacks against Israeli and moderate Arab targets. Linked to bombings in Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands in 1985-86.

Strength

300.

Location/Area of Operation

Mainly Syria and Lebanon, and elsewhere in the Middle East and Western Europe.

External Aid

Syria is chief sponsor and supplier. Has received some aid from Libya.

Latin America

**Armed Liberation
Forces Zarate Willka (FAL)**
AKA: ZARATE WILLKA

Description

Formed probably two years ago by various leftist extremists, some of whom may be students at the University of San Andres in La Paz. The group is urban based and anti-US.

Activities

Exploded bomb along route of US Secretary of State Shultz's motorcade in La Paz in August 1988 and assassinated two Mormon missionaries in May 1989. Claimed responsibility for bombing on 20 December 1989 at US Embassy after US military action in Panama. Claims to fight for the rights of the poor and against perceived US interventionism in Bolivia.

Strength

Unknown, probably relatively small.

Central American Revolutionary Worker's Party (PRTC)

Location/Area of Operation

Bolivia/La Paz.

External Aid

Unknown.

Description

Marxist-Leninist, was formed in 1976 as a regional insurgency organization, of which the El Salvador group is the largest and most important. PRTC joined the El Salvador guerrilla umbrella group Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in 1980 and, although the smallest member of the guerrilla alliance, has been responsible for some of the most violent acts committed by the coalition. An urban group, called the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando Detachment, was created in 1984.

Activities

Carried out several terrorist attacks against US Marines and businessmen in San Salvador in June 1985. Since 1985, the group has been badly damaged by government countermeasures.

Strength

Several hundred.

Location/Area of Operation

El Salvador, branches in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

External Aid

Receives training in Cuba, Eastern Bloc countries, Vietnam, and Nicaragua. May have received arms from Libya.

Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front (CERF)

Description

San Salvador-based urban terrorist group that shares revolutionary ideology of other leftist groups in El Salvador but operates independently.

Activities

Most active during the period 1983-85 and was probably responsible for assassination in May 1983 of the deputy commander of US Military Advisory Group in San Salvador. Has been quiet since then because of arrests and defections of leaders.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

El Salvador.

External Aid

None known.

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)**Description**

Formed in 1980 with Cuban backing, the guerrilla umbrella organization is comprised of five leftist groups: Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), and the Communist Party of El Salvador's Armed Forces of Liberation (FAL). The Cuban-backed Marxist insurgents seek to defeat the democratically elected government through a war of attrition.

Activities

Bombings, assassinations, economic sabotage, arson, among other rural and urban operations. In 1988 the FMLN increased urban terrorism in the capital, including attacks against US interests. Launched major offensive in capital in November 1989.

Strength

6,000 to 7,000 combatants.

Location/Area of Operation

El Salvador, limited activity in Honduras.

External Aid

Receives direct support from Cuba and Nicaragua, where it maintains a foreign headquarters. Communist countries funnel assistance primarily through Nicaragua. The FMLN also receives significant financial support from front groups and sympathetic organizations in the United States and Europe.

Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL)

AKA: The Lautaro faction of the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU/L) or Lautaro Popular Rebel Forces (FRPL)

Description

Violent, anti-US, extremist group that advocates the overthrow of the Chilean Government. Leadership largely from leftist elements, but includes criminals. Recruits from poorer areas of cities. The leftist group became active in late 1980s, and its assaults during 1989 increased in number and sophistication.

**Manuel Rodriguez
Patriotic Front (FPMR)**

Activities

Has been linked to several assassinations of policemen, bank robberies, and bombings and burnings of Mormon chapels.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Chile; mainly in Santiago.

External Aid

May have ties to Cuba and Nicaragua.

Description

Founded in 1983. Named for a hero in Chile's war of independence against Spain. Is the largest Chilean Marxist-Leninist terrorist group and is considered the armed wing of the Chilean Communist Party. Splintered in 1987 into two factions.

Activities

Responsible for numerous bombing attacks against domestic and foreign targets and assassination attacks against domestic targets. Anti-US attacks include placing of bombs outside the US Ambassador's residence in 1986 and the US Consulate in 1985, both in Santiago. Also was responsible for several fire bombings of Mormon churches in 1986-87 and the attempted assassination of President Pinochet in 1986.

Strength

1,000 to 1,500.

Location/Area of Operation

Chile.

External Aid

Receives extensive training and weapons support from Cuba.

**Morazanist Patriotic
Front (FPM)**

Description

A radical, leftist terrorist group that first appeared in the late 1980s. Attacks made in protest of US "intervention" in Honduran economic and political affairs.

**Movement of the
Revolutionary Left
(MIR)**

Activities

Attacks on US, mainly military, personnel in Honduras. Claimed responsibility for bombing Peace Corps office in December 1988, bus bombing that wounded three US servicemen in February 1989, attack on US convoy in April 1989, and grenade attack that wounded seven US soldiers in La Ceiba in July 1989.

Strength

Unknown, probably relatively small.

Location/Area of Operation

Honduras/North coast and central departments of Olancho and Yoro.

External Aid

Has ties to Nicaragua.

Description

Formed as a political party/movement in 1965. While the leadership is middle class, the group seeks to establish a Marxist-Leninist regime led by workers and peasants. Some Cuban-trained leadership reinfiltred Chile, having fled after fall of Allende regime.

Activities

Relatively inactive in terrorist arena because of effective government countermeasures in early 1980s and also because it has split into at least two competing factions.

Strength

300 to 400 (estimated) .

Location/Area of Operation

Chile.

External Aid

Over the years has received training and other support from several countries, especially Cuba, but also from Nicaragua, Libya, and the Eastern Bloc.

**Movement of 19 April
(M-19)**

Description

Formed in 1974, terrorist/guerrilla organization takes its name from date of 1970 election defeat of then Colombian president, a military general. Led by Carlos Pizarro. Ideology is a mix of Marxism-Leninism, nationalism, and populism. Rhetoric focuses on "liberation" from ruling oligarchy, regional solidarity. In the past, it got strongest support from urban areas, especially university and professional leftists.

Activities

Robberies, kidnapping for ransom, and selected assassinations. M-19 responsible for a number of terrorist attacks in recent years on international and domestic targets. Group also has cooperated with drug traffickers to gain money and weapons. In 1989, it entered into peace talks with the government leading to demobilization and entry into legitimate political activity.

Strength

About 700.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

Has received funding, training, and arms from Cuba; may also have received aid from Libya and Nicaragua. Member of so-called America Battalion, a regional guerrilla organization, which included some Peruvian MRTA and Ecuadorian AVC guerrillas.

**National Liberation
Army (ELN)**

Description

Rural-based, pro-Cuban, anti-US, Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group formed in 1963.

Activities

Extortion and bombing attacks against US and other foreign businesses in Colombia, particularly the oil industry. Has inflicted major damage on oil pipeline since it was completed in March 1986.

**People's Liberation
Army (EPL)**

Strength

1,000 to 2,000.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

Has received limited arms and training from Cuba and may have received training from Nicaragua.

Description

Formed in 1967 as military wing of pro-Beijing group, Colombian Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist.

Activities

Extortion, robberies, kidnappings for ransom, and assassination. Kidnapped two US citizens—one later released, one died of heart attack while in captivity—in December 1985.

Strength

750 to 1,000.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

May have received aid from Cuba and Nicaragua.

**Popular Revolutionary
Forces-Lorenzo Zelaya
(FRP-LZ)**

Description

Once active revolutionary terrorist group.

Activities

Claimed responsibility for numerous bombings in Tegucigalpa in the early 1980s, including attacks on US military and business targets. Activities were substantially reduced following arrest of leader in 1983 and of two other leaders in 1987.

Strength

Unknown; probably fewer than 300.

Location/Area of Operation

Honduras.

External Aid

Receives training and other support from Cuba and Nicaragua.

**Revolutionary Armed
Forces of Colombia
(FARC)**

Description

Established in 1966 as military wing of Colombian Communist Party; is largest guerrilla group there. Goal is to overthrow government and ruling class; anti-US. Organized along military lines; includes at least one urban front.

Activities

Armed attacks against Colombian targets, bombings of US businesses, kidnappings of Colombians and foreigners for ransom, and assassinations. Has well-documented ties to drug trafficking.

Strength

Approximately 4,500 to 5,500 armed combatants and 10,000 supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

FARC has ties to Cuba; amount of aid unknown.

**Sendero Luminoso
AKA Shining Path,**

Description

An extremely dangerous and unpredictable terrorist and insurgency group, SL was formed in late 1960s by Abimael Guzman Reynoso as an Indian-based rural insurgent organization. Name taken from a statement by an early 20th century Peruvian radical that Marxism was "shining path to the future." Declared aim is to destroy existing Peruvian institutions and replace them with an Indian-based peasant revolutionary regime. Xenophobic in the extreme, SL criticizes USSR and China as well as the United States.

Activities

Operated initially in rural areas as guerrilla force and continues to do so. Intimidates populace by executing civilians with government ties. Starting in 1986, however, turned increasingly to urban terrorism, particularly in Lima, where it has built an extensive terrorist apparatus. Hampered in 1988 by arrests of key leaders. Made a major effort to disrupt electoral activity in 1989. Attacks diplomatic missions (US, Soviet, and Chinese Embassies), in addition to Peruvian Government and private-sector targets. Killed several foreigners in 1989.

Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)

Strength

4,000 to 5,000 combatants.

Location/Area of Operation

Peru.

External Aid

No known foreign sponsors.

Description

Marxist-Leninist terrorist group formed in 1983; chiefly urban based; led by Nestor Cerpa. Objective is to rid Peru of "imperialist" influence and to establish Marxist regime.

Activities

Attacks often directed against US and other foreign targets. Bombed US Embassy Marine Guard residence in 1983 and set off car bomb outside US Ambassador's residence in 1986. Focuses on domestic and foreign economic targets and has bombed several US targets in 1989.

Strength

Several hundred.

Location/Area of Operation

Peru.

External Aid

Has links to M-19 in Colombia and the "Alfaro Vive, Carajo!" group in Ecuador, through which it may have received materiel from Nicaragua. Has received training in Cuba.

Western Europe

Action Directe (AD)

Description

Formed in 1979 as a Marxist group committed to armed struggle against "international imperialism." In 1982, split into two wings—domestic and international—of which the international wing is the more dangerous and indiscriminate. All prominent AD leaders are presently in prison.

**Basque Fatherland and
Liberty (ETA/M)**

Activities

Bombings, arson, assassination, bank robberies. Targeted French Government and defense industry companies, symbolic assassinations to protest French involvement in NATO (for example, assassination of General Audran in 1985), Israeli/Jewish interests, and US interests. Claimed joint responsibility with the Red Army Faction (RAF) for bombing of the Rhein-Main Air Force Base in West Germany in 1985, in which two US citizens were killed. It has been inactive since authorities arrested the five leaders in 1987.

Strength

10 to 20.

Location/Area of Operation

France, may have operated in West Germany.

External Aid

Had links to several domestic terrorist groups in Western Europe, especially the RAF, and may share logistic facilities with them. In January 1985, for instance, issued a joint "anti-imperialist" communique with the RAF. Also had ties to at least one Middle Eastern group, LARF.

Description

Founded in the late 1950s with the aim of creating an independent homeland in Spain's Basque region. Has muted commitment to Marxism. In 1974 split into two factions—ETA/Political-Military and ETA-Military; the former has been inactive since limited home rule granted in 1982.

Activities

Chiefly bombings, kidnappings, assassinations of Spanish Government targets and recently French targets in Spain; has not targeted US interests. Bombing attacks are sophisticated, lethal, and increasingly indiscriminate.

Strength

100 to 200, plus supporters.

Location/Area of Operations

Spain and France.

External Aid

Has received training at various times in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Also has close ties to PIRA.

**Communist Combatant
Cells (CCC)**

Description

Founded in 1984, is revolutionary, anti-United States, and anti-NATO. Had organizational ties to the AD and the RAF.

Activities

In 1984-85 carried out more than 30 bombing attacks against NATO and other defense-related targets; has also attacked domestic targets, such as banks. Leaders Pierre Carette and three associates were arrested in December 1985; since then, group has been inactive.

Strength

Fewer than 10 hardcore members.

Location/Area of Operation

Belgium.

External Aid

Probably received aid from other terrorist groups in Western Europe, such as the AD and the RAF.

**Kurdish Worker's Party
(PKK)**

AKA: Kurdish Labor
Party

Description

Marxist-Leninist terrorist group composed of Turkish Kurds established in mid-1970s. Seeks to set up Marxist state in southeastern Turkey, which has a large population of Kurds.

Activities

Primary targets are Turkish Government forces and civilians in southeastern Turkey, but is becoming increasingly active in Western Europe against Turkish and rival Kurdish groups there. In 1986, attacked NATO target in Mardin, Turkey.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operations

Syria and Iraq. Operates in Turkey and Western Europe; training facilities in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

External Aid

Probably still receives some aid and safehaven from Syria, possibly from Iran as well.

**October 1st Antifascist
Resistance Group
(GRAPO)**

Description

Small, Maoist urban terrorist group that recruited members from the Spanish Communist Party-Reconstituted. Seeks to remove US military forces from Spain and set up a revolutionary regime.

Activities

Carried out small-scale bombing attacks on US and NATO facilities in early 1980s. Since then some of the members arrested in January 1985 have been released from jail and have returned to action, with several armed attacks against Spanish targets in 1988-89.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Spain.

External Aid

Reported to have ties to the French AD and the Italian BR; aid received from these groups, if any, is not known.

**Popular Forces of 25
April (FP-25)**

Description

A Marxist terrorist group that takes its name from the April 1974 coup that ousted the military dictatorship in Portugal. Proclaimed goal is to create a revolutionary workers' army to overthrow current regime.

Activities

In the early 1980s, carried out bombings, bank robberies, and armed attacks against domestic businessmen and property; in 1984, began to attack US interests, including rocket and mortar attacks against the US Embassy in Lisbon in 1984 and mortar attacks against NATO and US military targets in 1985 and 1986.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Portugal.

External Aid

Has received training and financial support from Libya. Also is believed to have cooperated with terrorist groups in Western Europe, including the ETA and the RAF.

**Provisional Irish
Republican Army (PIRA)**
AKA: The Provos

Description

A radical separatist terrorist group formed in 1969 as the clandestine armed wing of Sinn Féin, a legal political movement dedicated to removing British forces from Northern Ireland and then to unify Ireland. Also has a Marxist orientation. Organized into small, tightly knit cells under the leadership of the "Army Council."

Activities

Bombings, assassinations, kneecappings, kidnappings, extortion, and robberies. Targets government and private-sector interests—including British military targets in Western Europe—and Northern Irish Protestant paramilitary organizations. Has become increasingly indiscriminate in its spectacular bombing attacks; for instance, in 1983, one US citizen was killed, along with four others, in bombing of Harrods department store in London. In November 1987, 11 civilians were killed when PIRA bombed a veterans memorial service in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland. On 22 September 1989, 10 British servicemen were killed and 30 injured in a bombing attack against a Royal Marine Band barracks in Deal, United Kingdom.

Strength

Several hundred, plus several thousand sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain, and Western Europe.

External Aid

Has received aid from a variety of groups and countries and considerable training and arms from Libya and, to a lesser extent, the PLO. Despite US efforts, PIRA is also suspected of receiving funds and arms from sympathizers in the United States. Maintains close links to ETA/M.

**Red Army Faction
(RAF)**

Description

The tightly knit and disciplined RAF is the successor to the Baader-Meinhof Gang, which originated in the student protest movement in the 1960s. Ideology is an obscure mix of Marxism and Maoism; committed to armed struggle. Organized into hardcore cadres that carry out terrorist attacks and a network of supporters who provide logistic and propaganda support. Has survived despite numerous arrests of top leaders over the years.

**Red Army for the
Liberation of
Catalonia (ERCA)**

Activities

Bombings, kidnappings, assassinations, and robberies. Targets West German Government and private sector, and US interests. Among the latter, attempted assassination in Belgium of NATO Commander (1979); bombing of NATO Air Force headquarters at Ramstein (1981); rocket attack of USAREUR Commander in Heidelberg (1981); bombing, with AD, of Rhein-Main Air Force Base (1985); and assassination of Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred Herrhausen in November 1989.

Strength

10 to 20, plus several hundred supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Mainly in West Germany.

External Aid

In Baader-Meinhof period, received support from Middle Eastern terrorist groups; some loose ties may still exist. Had close ties to the AD in France and the CCC in Belgium before those groups were wrapped up by police.

Description

A small terrorist group whose origin is obscure; ideology is a mix of Catalanian separatism and Marxism-Leninism. May be radical offshoot of the Terra Llure.

Activities

Implicated in 1987 in a series of bombing attacks against US interests, including a grenade attack on a USO facility in Barcelona that killed a US sailor, an attack on the US Consulate in Barcelona, and, we believe, bombing attacks against US businesses also in Barcelona.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Spain.

External Aid

None known.

Red Brigades (BR)**Description**

Formed in 1969, the Marxist-Leninist BR seeks to create a revolutionary state through armed struggle and to separate Italy from the Western Alliance. In 1984 split into two factions: the Communist Combatant Party (BR-PCC) and the Union of Combatant Communists (BR-UCC).

Activities

Concentrates on attacking Italian Government and private-sector targets through assassination, kneecapping, and kidnapping. Murdered former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978. After early successes, the kidnapping of US General Dozier in 1981 was turning point. Following his release, Italian police arrested hundreds of members and supporters, leading to a precipitous decline in the number of terrorist attacks. Remains capable of carrying out selected assassinations, however, and, in 1984, claimed responsibility for the murder in Rome of Leamon Hunt, US chief of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observer Group, although this attack may have been carried out in conjunction with the LARF. Large number of members arrested in Italy and France in 1989.

Strength

100 to 200 (down from 2,000 in late 1970s), plus several hundred supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Based and operates in Italy. Some members may be living clandestinely in France and other European countries and openly in Nicaragua.

External Aid

Although basically self-sustaining, has probably received weapons from other West European terrorist groups and, in early days, from the PLO.

Revolutionary Organization 17 November
AKA 17 November**Description**

A small Marxist group established in 1975 and named for the November 1973 student uprising protesting the military regime, which fell in 1974. Anti-US, anti-Turkish, anti-NATO; committed to violent overthrow of regime and ouster of US bases. Organization is obscure, possibly an affiliate of the ELA. Possibly operates under the name May 1 when attacking some Greek targets.

**Revolutionary People's
Struggle (ELA)**

Activities

Initial attacks were selected assassinations, including US Embassy official Richard Welch in 1975 and US Navy Captain Tsantes in 1983; began assassinating Greek officials and public figures in 1976, has added bombings, including attacks on Greek police, to methods and, in April and August 1987, carried out bombing attacks on US military buses. Killed US defense attache in June 1988. Wounded one Greek Supreme Court Deputy Public Prosecutor and killed another in January 1989. Attempted to assassinate former Minister of Public Order in May. Assassinated Member of Parliament Pavlos Bakoyiannis in September.

Strength

Unknown, but presumed to be small, plus supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Greece.

External Aid

May receive support from ELA.

Description

Formed in 1971 to oppose the military junta; is a self-described leftwing revolutionary, anticapitalist, anti-imperialist group. Organization is unclear, but probably consists of a loose coalition of several very small and violent groups or affiliates, possibly including 17 November.

Activities

Before 1974, was nonviolent; turned to terrorism after removal of junta. Has targeted US military and business facilities and, since 1986, stepped up attacks on Greek Government and commercial interests; primary method has been bombings of buildings, apparently without intent to endanger life.

Strength

Unknown, perhaps up to 20 or 30, plus supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Greece.

External Aid

None known.

Terra Lliure (TL)

AKA: Free Land

Description

Leftwing Catalan separatist terrorist group formed in the 1970s with the goal of establishing an independent Marxist state in the Spanish Provinces of Catalonia and Valencia.

Activities

Mainly small-scale bombing attacks against property in northeastern Spain. Targets include foreign banks and travel agencies.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Spain.

External Aid

None known.

Asia**Chukaku-Ha (Nucleus
or Middle-Core Faction)****Description**

An ultraleftist/radical group with origins in the fragmentation of the Japanese Communist Party in 1957. Largest domestic militant group; has political arm plus small, covert action wing called Kansai Revolutionary Army. Funding derived from membership dues, sales of its newspapers, and fundraising campaigns.

Activities

Participates in mass protest demonstrations and snakedancing in streets; supports farmers' protest of construction of Narita airport, among other causes; sabotaged major part of Japanese railroad system in 1985 and 1986; sporadic attacks usually designed to cause only property damage through use of crude rockets and incendiary devices; anti-US attacks include small-scale rocket attempts against US military and diplomatic targets; no US casualties so far.

Strength

3,500.

Location/Area of Operation

Japan.

External Aid

None known.

**Japanese Red Army
(JRA)**

Description

An international terrorist group formed about 1970 after breaking away from Japanese Communist League Red Army Faction. Now led by Fusako Shigenobu, believed to be in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon. Stated goals are to overthrow Japanese Government and monarchy and to help foment world revolution. Organization unclear, but may control or at least have ties to Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB); may also have links to Anti-War Democratic Front—an overt leftist political organization—inside Japan. Details released following November 1987 arrest of Osamu Maruoka, a JRA leader, indicate that it may be organizing cells in Asian cities, such as Manila and Singapore. In 1988, Japanese and Filipino authorities arrested JRA member Hiroshi Sensui in the Philippines, where he had successfully formed such a cell. Has had close and longstanding relations with Palestinian terrorist groups—based and operating outside Japan—since its inception.

Activities

Before 1977, JRA carried out series of brutal attacks over wide geographical area, including the massacre of passengers at Lod airport in Israel (1972) and two Japanese airliner hijackings (1973 and 1977). Anti-US attacks include attempted takeover of US Embassy in Kuala Lumpur (1975). Since mid-1980s has carried out several crude rocket and mortar attacks against US Embassy facilities in Jakarta (1986), Rome (1987), and Madrid (1988), probably timed to coincide with the annual economic summit meetings of the seven leading industrialized nations. In April 1988, JRA operative Yu Kikumura was arrested with explosives on New Jersey Turnpike, apparently planning an attack to coincide with the bombing of a USO club in Naples, a suspected JRA operation that killed five, including a US servicewoman.

Strength

30 to 40.

Location/Area of Operation

Based in Lebanon with six members in North Korea (since 1970) and other locations worldwide.

**New People's Army
(NPA)**

External Aid

Receives aid, including training and base camp facilities, from radical Palestinian terrorists, especially the PFLP. May also have received aid from Libya. Suspected of having sympathizers and support apparatus in Japan.

Description

The guerrilla arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, an avowedly Maoist group formed in December 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the regime through protracted guerrilla warfare. Although primarily a rural-based guerrilla group, the NPA has an urban infrastructure to carry out terrorism; uses city-based assassination units called sparrow squads. Derives most of its funding from contributions of supporters and "taxes" extorted from local businesses.

Activities

In addition to guerrilla activities, has used urban terrorism, including attacks on government officials, police, and military officers in Manila and other major cities. Has vowed to kill US citizens who allegedly are involved in the government's counterinsurgency campaign. Murdered two US servicemen and one retiree near Clark Airbase in October 1987 and killed a US Army colonel and two US civilian contractors in 1989. Attacked some US businesses located in rural areas who refused to pay so-called revolutionary taxes.

Strength

8,000 to 20,000, plus support groups.

Location/Area of Operation

The Philippines.

External Aid

Probably receives funding from overseas fundraisers in Western Europe and elsewhere; possible links to Libya. Also diverts some funding of humanitarian aid.

Sikh Groups

Description

Sikh terrorism is carried out by several domestic and international groups. Sikh violence surged in 1984 following the Indian Army attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Sikh terrorists want to establish an independent Sikh state called Khalistan. Groups that carry out terrorism include the Dashmesh, or 10th Regiment, (active in India,

West Germany, and Canada); Dal Khalsa (hijacked an Indian airliner to Pakistan in 1981); Babbar Khalsa (also operates in India, West Germany, and Canada); and the All-India Sikh Students Federation (militant student wing of the main Sikh party, Akali Dal).

Activities

Regular and bloody attacks against Hindus and Indian official targets particularly in the Punjab, desecration of Hindu holy places, assassinations, bombings, and aircraft hijackings. Although Sikhs have disclaimed responsibility, were probably responsible for bombing the Air India airliner downed over the Atlantic in June 1985, in which 329 passengers and the crew were killed; and for an explosion at Tokyo airport on the same day, when luggage from a flight from Vancouver blew up and killed two Japanese baggage handlers. Since then, Sikh terrorists overseas have been inactive, possibly because of the large international outcry. No US interests have been targeted.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

India, Western Europe, and North America.

External Aid

Unknown.

Sub-Saharan Africa

African National Congress (ANC)

Description

Origins go back to 1912, when its forerunner, the South African Native National Congress, was set up to protect black rights. The South African Communist Party started to play a role in the pre-World War II period. In 1949 the ANC adopted a militant "Action Program." Banned in 1961; formed a guerrilla wing called Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation). Remained in exile, although the South African Government announced the unbanning of the ANC in early 1990 on the grounds that there had been important shifts of emphasis in the ANC's point of view, which indicated "a new approach and a preference for peaceful solutions."

**National Resistance
Movement (RENAMO)**
AKA: Resistencia
Nacional Mocambicana

Activities

Chiefly a political organization, but in past years has been involved in bombings of energy and transportation targets, government officials, and security targets, sometimes resulting in the death of civilians. Has not attacked US interests.

Strength

Estimated 12,000 to 15,000 members outside South Africa, and probably minimum of several million sympathizers inside the country.

Location/Area of Operation

Main installations in Zambia and Tanzania. Offices in numerous European, Asian, and African capitals.

External Aid

Has received military supplies from the Soviet Bloc; financial support is offered by the Organization of African Unity and by governments and private contributors in the West. In the past, ANC members may have received training in PLO camps in Lebanon.

Description

Established in 1976 by the Rhodesian security services to operate against anti-Rhodesian guerrillas based in Mozambique. South Africa subsequently developed RENAMO into an insurgent group opposing the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) government.

Activities

Operates as a guerrilla insurgency against Mozambican Government and civilian targets; frequently and increasingly runs cross-border operations into Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia, where it has murdered and kidnapped numerous civilians and destroyed property. RENAMO has not directly attacked US interests, but Americans who travel in Mozambique could become inadvertent victims.

Strength

20,000 guerrillas.

Location/Area of Operation

Mozambique; border areas of Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Zambia.

External Aid

Assistance previously from South Africa and possibly currently from private individuals and groups in Europe and elsewhere.